REGISTERED No. 61—1371.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,220.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 3 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—REPEATS 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. BEVIS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1872, at 2 P.M.

April 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMPAY	6	Leave Tuticorin	14
,, Ratnagiery	7	,, Colombo	16
,, Vingorla	7	,, Galle	16
,, Carwar	8	,, Negapatam	19
,, Mangalore	9	,, Madras	21
,, Cannanore	10	,, Coconada	23
,, Tellicherry	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Calicut	11	,, Chittagong	25
,, Beypore	11	,, Gopaulpore	25
,, Cochin	12	,, False Point	26
,, Allepey	13	Arrive CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. AYERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th March 1872, at NOON.

March 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSSORAH	17
,, Kurrachee	2	Arrive Fao	17
Arrive Guadur	3	,, Bushire	19
,, Muscat	5	,, Linga	20
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Linga	10	,, Muscat	28
,, Bushire	11	,, Guadur	30
,, Fao	13	Leave Kurrachee	May. 3
Arrive BUSSORAH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to KURRACHEE every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1872, at NOON.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR RANGOON.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 2ND PROXIMO.)

THE Steam-ship BRAZILIAN, 2,735 Registered Tons, Captain GREEN, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO.)

THE new Steam-ship KATHLEEN MARY, 806 Registered Tons, Captain BROWN, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,320 tons, Captain FOSTOUROUFF, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 15th of April next. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the new first-class steamer ASSAI, Captain WITTY, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. B. MANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa By Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1872.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The S. S. ARABIA will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st April, at 2 P.M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 29th March 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine A 1 ship AUGUSTA is NOW RE-LETTING for account of CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY, Charterer. For Freight apply to

FARNHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 29th March 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£6	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port-Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Thence to Inland shipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Child-en not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1ST MAY 1872.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also, to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 6, 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the richest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoiseshell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

A set of exquisitely worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (2,883 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain R. J. BAXTER, etc., will SAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

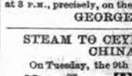
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Nasagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.) Captain W. SCANTLEBURY, will be despatched to CHINA on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at noon, calling at Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

NOTICES.

SOUSCRIPTION PATRIOTIQUE

DES

FEMMES DE FRANCE

POUR

CONCOURIR A LA LIBERATION

DES

DEPARTEMENTS OCCUPES.

LES FRANCAIS RESIDANT A BOMBAY—Sont informés qu'il est ouvert à la Chancellerie du Consulat de France une souscription dont le produit est destiné à concourir à la libération du territoire.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, up to SATURDAY the 30th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of an EASTERN BAY and a STONE TUNNEL, for a LAKE to be formed at GHOREGAUM, in Salsette.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Undersigned, in Hornby Row, Fort.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 21st March 1872.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have the honour to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency, under a local Board of Directors, whose names will shortly be published.

This Company grants Bonds guaranteeing the Fidelity of Persons filling situations of Trust in Government Offices, Municipalities, Railway and other Companies.

Also insuring Compensation for Personal Injury or for Death arising from Accidents.

Full particulars may be obtained at our Office,

14th March 1872. W. NICOL & Co.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, shipped by GEO. CAMPBELL and Co., can be had retail at Messrs. BOLTON and Co.'s here; also at Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co.'s, Bombay and Poona Establishments.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent of Geo. Campbell and Co.

5th March 1872.

CHURCH DECORATIONS FOR EASTER.

GOLD and CRIMSON MONOGRAMS for ALTAR CLOTHS, in various designs.

A large SELECTION of ECCLESIASTICAL PATTERN CARPETS.

ALSO,

Books on Church Decorations for all the Festivals throughout the year.

ALTAR CLOTHS made in Cloth, Silk, or Velvet.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,
8 & 9 CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,
NEAR OF No. 4, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VIRGINIA HONEY DEW TOBACCO.

This is the same quality of Tobacco which Tudor Company has imported for the past twenty years, and which has given universal satisfaction.

Indents from H. M.'s Troops promptly attended to.

PATENT TOBACCO CUTTERS.

Easily regulated to cut any Tobacco into any size wanted, from the thickness of a sheet of paper to 4 inches.

KEROSINE OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.

Heavily plated on white metal and elegantly chased, entirely free from anything poisonous or injurious, and sharp strokes with pieces of ice will make no impression upon them. No household in India is complete without one.

AMERICAN ASH OARS, from 12 to 16 FEET LONG.

The above articles WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

GEO. CAMPBELL & Co.'s TOBACCOS can be had, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, through Messrs. GOOLABMALLY SARUFFALLY and JEEWANJEE MOOLNA ADUMJEE.

JAMES BOGIE,
Sole Agent for Western India.

Bombay, 5th March 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Messrs. G. C. & Co., to me, dated 8th February, is published for the information of Consumers as well as for that of Dealers:—

"Our brands are becoming well known and appreciated in Calcutta, and we think they ought to take well with you."

(True Extract.) J. B.

NOTICE.—Messrs. GEORGE NICOLL & Co. having LOST several LETTERS transmitted by Post to their Address from Up-country containing MONEY ORDERS and CHEQUES, respectfully request their Constituents in the Mofussil to repeat their Orders should they not receive a reply in a reasonable time, as other Letters may have also miscarried.

30, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th March 1872.

JUST PUBLISHED,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & CO.'S.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.

By CAPTAIN W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & CO.'S,

THE TRINITY OF WORLDS.

By CAPTAIN W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.

SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers:—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
MEADOW STREET,

MOST respectfully tender their very best thanks to all their sincere supporters and well wishers for their kind patronage, trusting to merit the continuance of the same. They further beg to urge the necessity of all Up-country Orders being accompanied with a remittance or a reference for payment to ensure their prompt attention.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SOUND QUALITY RICE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Godown No. 9, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Stenhouse & Co., and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers Ebjee Oomersey, Bhanjee Jaitha, and Hurry Bhanjee:—

A
Bullock Brothers & Co.—6,376 bags Rice, landed from the ship "Prince Llewellyn," from Chittagong

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking down in each lot.

The Rice will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, rich cut glassware, best electro-plated and porcelain wares, a first-rate full-toned sympathetic grand mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a middle-sized solid mahogany slate bed Billiard Table, valuable books, a collection of unusually choice selection of plants, and rare ferns, poultry, carriages, horses, &c., &c., at No. 24, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at or about noon, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., the property of the late W. H. Thacker, Esq., the same comprising one cut-pattern glassware, handsome white gold and green enamelled and white and gold key pattern dinner services, a white but gold and painted dessert service, a very neat handsome white and gold blue bordered breakfast service, best electroplated table spoons and forks, sets of mother o' pearl handled dessert knives and forks, butter and sugar pots, bread basket, salver, cruet, and pickle frames, fish knives and forks, skewers, table candlesticks, a set of ivory handled best steel table cutlery by Mappin Brothers, and elegantly carved well-seasoned blackwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, pier, card, side writing, dressing and washing tables, a set of dining table in 4 pieces, for 12 persons, ottoman, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, bed-room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, what-nots, double camp cots, book cases with glass doors, chiffoniers, dressing stands, screens, an almyra in 3 compartments, sideboard, towel horse, 1, 2 and 4-light lustres, table and reading lamps, toilet and cheval glasses, a first-rate full-toned sympathetic mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a middle-size solid teakwood billiard table, pictures, slate ornaments, rich flower vases, a collection of valuable books, a choice selection of table plants and rare ferns in tubs, pots, and shells, poultry, bath dripstone and cook-room furniture, &c., &c.

(At 2 P.M. Precisely).

A very light English-built double-seated Phaeton with a very powerful fast-trotting chesnut Australian Brougham Horse, 16 hands, and a set of single harness, complete.

The property of other Gentlemen.

A good serviceable open Carriage with a strong Grey Arab Horse.

An English built Roomy fourwheeled Dog Cart in good order.

A Grey Arab Gelding 7 years old 14-2, fast, constantly ridden with troops, stands fire, goes in single harness, and carries a lady.

A strong broughham Australian horse and Harness.

Catalogues of full particulars have been published, and the property is now on view.

The ferns and plants will be put up precisely at 4 P.M.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITY on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Security, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE—Consignees of CARGO per Barque KINGDOM O' FIFE, from London, are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th March 1872.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE BOYS' SCHOOL,

ON TUESDAY, 2ND APRIL 1872.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Piano Solo	"*Il Nozze di Figaro*"	Mozart.
Song	"*There is a Flower that Bloometh*"	Wallace.
Song	"*Lesp's Request*"	Reichardt.
Reading	"*Miscellaneous*"	
Song		
Song	"*The Maiden and her Lover*"	Montgomery.
Duett	"*Gently sighs the Breeze*"	Glover.
Piano Solo	"*From "Il Trovatore"*"	Verdi.
Song	"*The Storm*"	Rullah.
Comic Song		

PART II.

Duett, Flute and Piano	"*Les Francaises*"	Chaulieu.
Song	"*You and I*"	Clarkel.
Song	"*I love the Merry Sunshine*"	Glover.
Song	"*The Brook*"	Dilores.
Reading	"*What Else*"	
Song		
Song	"*When we went a Gleaning*"	Ganz.
Piano Solo	"*Home, Sweet Home*"	B. Richards.
Song	"*Good night, Beloved*"	Balfe.
Flute Solo	"*The Nightingale and the Cuckoo*"	Kruger.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Concert to commence at 8-30 P.M. precisely.

There is no charge for admission, but a Collection will be made between the Parts in aid of the Institution.

Seats reserved on written application to the Honorary Secretary at the Institution.

POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, THE 30TH MARCH,

GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,

and a very LAUGHABLE FARCE.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!
FOR
KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

EVERYTHING APPERTAINING TO THIS TRADE.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

BIRMINGHAM—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.
LONDON—COMMERCIAL STREET, SHOREDITCH.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND ST., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALL OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.

JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIAMONDS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINNER A LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLES, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

NOTICES.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The time for receiving TENDERS for the supply of SCRAP COPPER is extended to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, proximo.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 28th March 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

VISITORS' TO MATHERAN.

On MONDAY, the 1st April 1872, and on every subsequent MONDAY until further NOTICE, a SPECIAL TRAIN will LEAVE NARL at 7-10 A.M., arriving at CALLIAN at 8-10 A.M., joining there the Ordinary Train at 8-25, which arrives in Bombay at 10-17 A.M.

ORDINARY TICKETS and the MONTHLY COUPON TICKETS will be available by this Train.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

NOTICE.—DR. SUCCARAM ARJOONJI has REMOVED to No. 3, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. GEO CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES ROGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 29th January 1872.

NOTICE.—Probate of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of PRINCE GRANT, late of Bombay, Saddler and Harness Maker, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, B mbay, deceased, having been granted to CHARLES LAKE and SAMUEL HODGERT, Executors of the said WILL, all persons indebted to, or holding property, or having claims against the Estate of the said Prince Grant, are hereby required to communicate with, and pay their debts to, the said Executors without delay.—Dated this 27th day of March 1872.

CHARLES LAKE,
SAMUEL HODGERT,
Executors to the Will of the late Prince Grant.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, MR. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, MR. MUNCHERJEE HUSTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co., Messrs. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co., and Messrs. FRAMJEE AND SONS, Bombay, also from Mr. DADABHOY SHAPOORJEE, Baroda.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 18th February 1872.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of

JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Mesiet, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—SIMLA.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6-6 Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.
"Rupee Notes can be remitted in payment, reckoning at two Shillings per Rupee."

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS
Has been introduced by
J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,
Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS
Are also Sole Manufacturers of the
INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackw..l Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA; BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

VERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

JOONAS TYAB,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR,
SHIRT MAKER,
HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public in general that he has now got his Stock replete, and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	735
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ins. Issue	2-12
41,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
16,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	25
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	140
17,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	95
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3'0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	220
.....	£20	109·1'5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
.....	£20	49·10'2	do.	Ditto	35
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196·5'1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co	1,375
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	1,500	all	30*	Alliance Spinning	2,570
100	5,5.0	all	...	Lombay	2,600
900	17,000	all	36*	Bombay United	855
600	150	all	25*	Broach Mills	105
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,650
750	2,000	all	250p.c	Great Eastern	1,550
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,690
900	1,0.0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	970
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,640
600	2,500	2,400	215p.c.	Royal	1,550

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,280
200	2,000	1,100	75d.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	325
150	12,000	11,000	2000c.	Apollo Press Co	7,850
200	2,.0	all	215d.c.	Bombay Press Co	2,110
200	500	all	53d.c.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,250
500	1,850	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co	5,400
350	2,000	all	200 "	East India Press Co	3,100
150	3,500	all	1000 "	Fort Press Co	2,950
300	2,0.0	1,800	30 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,120
300	1,000	all	200 pc.	Freneh Press Co	800
200	6,000	all	300 pc.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc.	Imperial Press Co	1,075
200	5,000	2,000	140 pc.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,050
200	400	200	90 pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	630
150	2,500	all	250 pc.	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,010

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,450
8,000	150	all	12d.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	113
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	765
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,170
50,000	50	all	4½ pc.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 pc.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	250	all	40 pc.	Tramboy & Co	290
2,000	250	all	6 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
1,000	pieces Grey Shirtings (fine)		40 inch	39 yds. 7 lbs.	4 13 0
1,000	" " "		40 "	39 " 8½ lbs.	5 9 0
1,000	" " "		40 "	39 " 8½ lbs.	5 10 0
1,500	" " "		40 "	39 " 8½ lbs.	1 12 0
750	" " "	(fine)	40 "	39 " 4¼ lbs.	3 6 3
750	" " "		45 "	39 " 7 lbs.	5 0 6
500	" " "		45 "	39 " 7 lbs.	5 0 6
500	" " "	(fine)	45 "	39 " 8 lbs.	5 12 0
1,000	" " "		45 "	20 " 9 lbs.	6 8 0
2,250	" "	Madapollams	32 "	24 " 2½ lbs.	1 14 6

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships "	£1 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and charges Calcutta Port
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Hannah Law	Dawson	Liverpool, Nov. 22.
	Kingdom o' Fife	Irvine	London, Nov. 8.
29	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Suez, March 16.
	Aurora (s)	Coote	Trieste, March 4.
	Thomas Wilson (s)	Cousens	Calcutta, March 10.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, March 27.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Erato (s)	Watson	Liverpool.
	Risito	Babot	Akyab.
	Exonia	Reid	Mauritius.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
26	Omar Pasha	Findlay	Bombay, Jan. 27.
	Mooresford	Cowley	Liverpool, Dec. 7.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.		
25	Asia (s)	Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—29TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 29th March, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 46 minutes.

Via Turkey, 28th March, 11-7 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th March, 11-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 29th March, 10-23 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 16 minutes.

Via Turkey, 25th March, 3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 85 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th March, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 47 minutes.

Latest dates from American.

Via Russia, 28th March, 7-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 45 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 28th to 9 P.M. of the 29th March is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 3	0 1
" Galle	1 14	0 7
" Kurrachee	1 28	0 2
" Madras	1 12	0 13

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 29th March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 28th March, 12-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 28th March, 11-7 P.M. From Continentof Europe, via Russia, 28th March, 12-30 P.M. From America, via Russia, 28th March, 7-15 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *vis* SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Scindia	2500	Calcutta	Mar. 9
Colombo	1881	Bombay	Mar. 10
Arcturus	2161	Calcutta	Mar. 10
Yorkshire	1771	Calcutta	Mar. 15
Ispahan	1225	Calcutta	Mar. 15
Walamo	2800	Bombay	Mar. 15
Krishna	1700	Bombay	Mar. 15
Othello	2800	Bombay	Mar. 23
Oxfordshire	1700	Calcutta	Mar. 26
European	2648	Bombay	Mar. 28
Saltwell	1600	Calcutta	April 6
Good Hope	1239	Calcutta	April 15

MILITARY.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 26.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

The Hon. W. Robinson, C.S.I., for one year, to proceed to Europe on furlough (on very urgent private affairs), from or after the 1st April next, with preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Salem, for one year, to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate, with preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days.

Maj. H. L. Prendergast, R.E., Acting Consulting Engr. for Railways, preparatory leave for one month.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. A. T. Bartlett, Chaplain of Trimulgherry, privilege leave for three months, from the date of quitting his station.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. John Kelsall to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of North Arcot, during the employment of Mr. J. W. Best on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Gordon Thomson Mackenzie to be an Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Nellore.

Mr. Herbert Frederick Clogstoun to act as Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Salem, during the absence of Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich on sick leave, or until further orders, to have effect from the 23rd inst.

Mr. H. Gompertz, 1st Asst. Supt., Revenue Survey, to act as Deputy Supt. during the absence on privilege leave of Lt.-Col. Heaney, or until further orders.

Mr. R. Smith, Ex. Engr. of the first grade, to officiate as Supg. Engr., and to be posted to the second division.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Capt. R. Thompson, R.E., Ex. Engr. of the third grade, on return from leave, from the South Canara to the Malabar District.

Mr. H. Lyon, Asst. Engr. of the second grade, from the Madura to the Nilore District, to join forthwith.

Mr. C. H. T. Nowell, R.E., Asst. Engr. of the second grade, from the Kurnool to the Timevelly District, on the return of Lt. R. F. Taylor from leave.

Lt. C. Rawson, R.E., Asst. Engr. of the second grade, from the Madura to the Kistna District to join at the public expense.

Lt.-Col. (bt-Col.) F. J. Moberly, R.E., Supg. Engr. of the third grade from the second to the fourth division, as a temporary measure.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Madras :—

The Rev. George Warlow, B.A.

Capt. Henry Thomas Rogers, R.E.

Mr. George Thom, M.A., Principal of the Doveton Protestant College.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Col. G. W. Russell, of the S. C., Pay-Mr., Mysore Circle, to officiate as Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt.-Col. J. Michael, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col. S. Mainwaring, of the S. C., 2nd in Comd and Wing Office 10th Regt. N. I., and Offg. Comd 22nd Regt. N. I., on furlough for two years.

Maj. H. T. Dalrymple, of the S. C., doing duty with the Sappers and Miners on furlough for sixteen months.

Capt. M. Protheroe, of the S. C., 2nd Asst. Supt. of Port Blair, on furlough for two years.

Capt. A. C. Havelock, of the S. C., 2nd in Comd., and Offg. Commdt. 1st Inf., Hyderabad Contingent, on furlough for two years.

Surgn. W. H. Harris, M.D., Supt., Lying-in-Hospital, and Professor of Midwifery, in the Medical College, on furlough (medical certificate) for twenty-one months.

Major F. T. Pollock, of the S. C., is allowed furlough in India for two years.

Capt. A. T. Cox, of the S. C., 1st Wing Sub. 28th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe and Australia, on furlough for two years.

Maj. Frederick Galloway Pritchard, of the Royal (Madras) Artly., Offg. Examiner of Ordnance Accts, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the 10th Nov. 1871, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The services of Capt. F. G. Ridout, Cadre 43rd Regt. N. I. are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Straits Settlements for appointment as Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Govr.

Surgn. Maj. J. Peterkin, M.D., F.R.C.S., Garrison Surg, Trichinopoly, is placed on the Retired List, from the 1st April 1872, on a pension of £456 per annum.

Maj. A. C. Hay, Supt. of the Nagar Division, Mysore Commission, is granted one month's subsidiary leave of absence from the 1st April 1872, to enable him to proceed to Madras, preparatory to embarkation for Europe on the two years' furlough granted by the Madras Govt. in G. O. dated 30th Jan 1872.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" DAILY EDITION IS NOW

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One Week	ditto	..... "	1 8 0

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week.

Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	"	0 4 0

MR. & MRS. SASSOON'S BALL.

THE BALL to be given by Mr. and Mrs. SASSOON to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and which was POSTPONED from the 15th February, will TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 4th April.

Ladies and Gentlemen who received Invitations are kindly requested to accept this intimation.

Sans Souci, 19th March 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

WRIGHT—March 25th, at Cawnpore, the wife of F. N. Wright, C.S., of a daughter.

XAVIER—March 26th, at Black Town, Madras the wife of Mr. A. Xavier, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DAY—BATHIE—March 23rd, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. J. Macallister Thomson, M.A., Henry James Day, to Mary, youngest daughter of A. Bathie, Esq.

DEATHS.

BATESON—March 17th, at Umballa, Catherine A., wife of Surgeon R. Bateson, Bengal Army.

BROWN—March 17th, at Silchar, Mr. Charles J. Brown, of Naraimpore Garden, Cachar.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1872.

The main portion of the reports issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is occupied with his account of the administration of Berar. Although the Commission is composed almost entirely of military officers, there being only one civilian on the Commission, and he at present on furlough, and though all these officers have served either exclusively in Berar or in the East of Hindoostan, yet the neighbourhood of the Western Presidency has exercised considerable influence in shaping the policy pursued in the Assigned Districts. Mr. Saunders relates how very nearly the Patels of Berar were being exalted in 1853 to the position of Malguzars, and even in 1860 the Governor General deliberately selected the Punjab system in preference to that of a field assessment and recognition of cultivating occupancy as established in Bombay. But Mr. Saunders, himself then on the Commission, stepped into the breach, and by his influence secured the thirty years' settlement which is now in force throughout the greater part of the province. Whatever our own opinion as to the theoretic value of a renewable settlement and periodic reassessment may be, this is certain, that the land settlement has given an immense impetus to cultivation. The financial capacity of the province has not only been fixed beyond fluctuation, but it has been increased, and in thirty years the land revenue will probably admit of considerable increase. Again, in educational matters the model adopted has been that of Bombay, and the Department itself has been mainly recruited from this Presidency. The High Court of Bombay is likewise the Court to which committals are made, though in other repects the influence of the High Court is little felt in Berar beyond calling forth from every judicial officer an additional thanksgiving that his province is non-regulation, and unaffected by the Acts of any Legislature, whether Indian or provincial, unless they be specially extended thereto. It is owing to this fact that the happy Berarees pay no income tax, and Mr. Saunders has in one passage half seriously alluded to this blessed exemption as perhaps one cause of the emigration of outsiders into the province. Whilst we are on the subject of the points of assimilation with our own Presidency, it may be observed that there are two measures of reform which Berar would seem wise in borrowing from the experiences of the older Presidency. Indications are not wanting, even from the pages before us, that the tendency is in the direction we advocate, and therefore we have less hesitation in laying down the law of expediency upon the subject.

The first point relates to the administration of Local Funds, the other to the administration of Civil Justice. To speak of these two in the same breath seems strange, but in reality the changes necessary in the first will involve a change in the second. The Local Fund receipts for last year amount to nearly 17¾ lakhs of rupees, and, though their collection seems to be based upon much the same system as that in force in Bombay, their expenditure shows a total ignorance of the principles which render our Local Fund system so marked a success. The one principle on which Local Fund expenditure should hinge, and wherein it differs from Imperial expenditure, is that works should be executed not only *for* the talook but *by* the talook. There should be talook committees to propose the objects on which the expenditure of the funds locally raised should be made, and the raised money within the talook should, as a rule, be spent there. This in a province like Berar is a real want. As the Resident remarks, there is a large area of splendid soil waiting for cultivation, but the periodic droughts and general scantiness of water prevent an increase of cultivators. If, then, local funds were religiously spent within the respective talooks in digging wells, cleaning tanks, and opening up the country, a large increase of the cultivating population would result. Again, it would appear that special facilities exist in the Assigned Districts for forming Local Fund Committees. There are many families of Deshmukhs, Deshpandies, and others who, owing to our recent acquisition of the province and the usual tendency of an empire, are gradually being reduced to the level of the mass. These men would form, doubtless, admirable committees, and, if they showed a little independence, so much the better for the district or talook in whose interests they are appointed. With the special need for local funds locally administered, which exists in a province so undeveloped as Yeotmahl and most of Berar is, it would appear especially wise to sever local funds from their greedy elder brother, the P. W. D. But this principle is not fully acknowledged. A mighty bridge is supposed to be needed in Akola, an imposing kutcherry in Oomrawuttee, and the Local Funds are probably bled to supply the deficiency of public revenue. The evil is not felt yet to its fullest extent, but let Berar wait until "Nizzy" declines to "pay" any more, and till a gallant and ambitious Secretary is placed over its P. W. D., and it will then bitterly repent the day when it left itself entirely at the mercy of a grasping Executive Engineer whose ambition it was to signalise himself by some gigantic folly rather than bestow incalculable but silent benefit upon the people by the construction of unostentatious but necessary works of irrigation or communication.

The second point in which Berar, no less than the rest of India, will do well to follow the example of Bombay is in the severance of its purely judicial department from that of revenue or magisterial. Whilst Bombay civilians, notwithstanding that they have read their Pitt Tayler, Addison, Stephens, &c., are wisely kept from deciding civil suits, whether simple or complicated, unless they have elected that department and shown some aptitude for the Bench, gentlemen of the Staff Corps are, in Berar, sent from their cavalry or infantry regiments to preside over Civil Courts in the teaming centres of the Indian cotton trade, Oomrawuttee, Akola, Akote, and Khamgaum. If some of the officers were set apart solely for the civil work of these stations, and Moonsiffs established elsewhere, the rest of the officers on the Commission would be enabled to travel over their districts for at least five or six months in every year. With the increased knowledge of local wants gained from their increased acquaintance with their talooks, a greater jealousy of P. W. D. inroad upon the sources of local self-help, viz., the Local Funds, would spring up, and the digging of wells and opening up of talook communications would not give place to the completion of grand town halls and other quasi-imperial works completed at head quarters.

The future of Berar is second to that of no province in India. At present it supplies no less than 13 per cent. of the total cotton exports of India, whilst the coal and iron which have been found in Yeotmahl, along the banks of the Wurda, point to Woon as the future black country of India. On the other hand, its capacity of serving as the grain market of Western India may be inferred from the vast area of cultivable land which has still to be reclaimed from jungle. Assuming the cultivable area to be about 13,000 square miles, only about one-fourth part of this is actually under cultivation; but the wealth of the province is such that it yields nearly one million sterling per annum, being about £55 of revenue for each square mile, whilst the revenue of the country administered by the Nizam himself is computed to be but Rs. 18 for every square mile. The soil throughout the well-known Payen ghaut is a rich black soil, whilst the Nagpore railway runs straight through the province from East to West. The only two State railways yet completed, the Oomrawuttee and the Khamgaum railway, are respectively in East and West Berar; but, from the returns of receipts and expenditure given in the Report, the usual Nemesis which prevents all State undertakings from paying would seem to have pursued these railways in the most unaccountable way. Finally, the climate, though much hotter than that to which the officers of this Presidency are accustomed, is yet described as not injurious, whilst a fair sprinkling of game about the Province renders existence more enjoyable than it probably is to a Bombay civilian located in a talook whence the increase of civilization has banished even every vestige of antelope.

THE Governor of Madras left Madras on Tuesday evening for the Neilgherries.

THE census has shown that the population of Aden numbers about 35,000.

THE total sum subscribed in Calcutta towards the Mayo Memorial up to March 23rd was about Rs. 20,000.

THE Rajah of Jheend has been most amply vindicated from all suspicion of disloyalty by the Punjab Government.

DURING the absence in England of Mr. Auckland Colvin, Mr. Carpenter, we believe, will act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N. W. P.

BARON SCHREINER, for many years Austrian Agent and Consul General in Egypt, has retired from his post, and possibly from the service, altogether.

H. H. THE KHEDIVE, besides other marks of esteem already shown for the composer of Aida, has been pleased to confer on him the Imperial order of the Osmanieh.

MR. R. SIMSON, who returned from England last week, officiates for about a month as Commissioner of Allahabad. Mr. Simson will then assume permanently the Commissionership.

IT is said that it is in contemplation to abolish the post of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and to devolve the whole duties of that office upon the shoulders of the Commissioner of Police.

FOR the excellent account of the march of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab through the districts lately disturbed by the Kookas, and of the durbar held at Umritsur, which we publish in another column, we are indebted to the *Pioneer*.

WE learn from Hyderabad (Deccan) that on the last night of the Moharrum seven men were killed in the city. Three were shot, three cut down, and one killed by an elephant. Some of these unfortunates were Seikhs.

THE Rev. J. Long left Calcutta for Bombay on Sunday evening. "For the last few days," so says a contemporary, "he held a daily levée: natives of all ranks from different parts of the country poured in numbers to bid farewell to their devoted friend."

WE are informed that one of the chaplains in Secunderabad, the Rev. Franke Browne, has posted on his church doors that Holy Week must be strictly observed, beginning the notice, "The Right Hon. the Governor in Council requests, &c." We thought that Bishop Gell had returned to Madras, and that he was Bishop and not Mr. Arbuthnot.

THE *Egyptian Messenger* says—"Coal mines are once more said to have been discovered in Egypt. Similar reports have repeatedly been, from time to time, circulating in the country; but although the first we remember reached us some fifteen years ago, we have not as yet seen one bushel of native coal either burning or offered for sale."

DURING the month of February one hundred vessels passed through the Suez Canal. Of this number, 79 were English, 6 French, 5 Austrian, 2 Italian, 2 Turkish, 2 Egyptian, 1 Prussian, 1 Norwegian, 1 Portuguese, and 1 Dutch. The hundred vessels were all steamers except one, and 67 passed from the Mediterranean, and 33 from the Red Sea. They carried 9,365 passengers.

THE following changes have been made in the Commissionerships of the Punjaub, in consequence of the departure on leave of Mr. P. H. Egerton:—Colonel O. J. McL. Farrington is transferred from Lahore to Rawul Pindee; Mr. A. Brandreth from Delhi to Lahore; Major-General R. G. Taylor from Umballa to Umritsur; Mr. T. D. Forsyth from Jullundhur to Umballa; and Mr. P. S. Melvill from Rawul Pindee to Jullundhur.

THE *Journal de Port Said* having continued to appear after the decree issued by H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs suspending it for one month, the said journal has since been suppressed by the Egyptian Government in consequence of such disobedience to the order previously given. As the printing office was not ordered to be closed, the *Journal* has simply changed its name to *Moniteur de Port Said*.

THE Queen, who had contemplated instituting a medal as a reward for long or faithful service among Her Majesty's domestic servants, has inaugurated the institution by conferring on Mr. John Brown, her personal attendant, a medal in gold with an annuity of £25 attached to it, as a mark of her appreciation of his presence of mind and of his devotion on the occasion of the attack made upon Her Majesty in Buckingham Palace Gardens on the 29th ult.

MR. CUNNINGHAM, who was lately appointed to officiate as Advocate General at Calcutta, and whose appointment has been so severely criticised, has been appointed Advocate General at Madras. On this subject the *Pioneer* remarks:—

"The appointment of Mr. Cunningham from home to the Advocate Generalship of Madras, and at the recommendation of Sir Henry Maine, is a curious commentary on the rather presumptuous bearing of the Calcutta Bar in the matter of the Bengal appointment. We conceive that Mr. Cunningham will prefer the permanent appointment at Madras to the officiating one in Calcutta. In this case there can be no question but that Mr. Paul will succeed him in this Presidency. Mr. Paul was indeed the only Barrister in Calcutta whose name for a moment balanced that of Mr. Cunningham in the Government's choice of a successor to Mr. Graham. The matter, however, was referred to very high legal authority—not, pace the *Indian Observer*, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen—and his judgment was that on the whole Mr. Cunningham possessed the higher qualifications for the post.

A CALCUTTA contemporary has the following paragraph:—"Mr. Bellasis, of the Bombay Civil Service, having become disqualified by an attack of paralysis for active service, was lately placed by the local Government out of employ on subsistence allowance, and the Supreme Government was applied to to grant him an allowance in excess of the subsistence allowance. This latter the Government refused under any circumstances, adding that it was very doubtful whether an officer could be placed out of employ on subsistence allowance, on the ground of his being incapacitated by sickness for active service, but as there were some doubt on the point, it was allowed in Mr. Bellasis' case. Further instructions on the subject will shortly be issued, but in the meantime no Civilian is to be placed out of employ, under similar circumstances, without reference to the Government of India."

THE *Moniteur de Port Said* gives a description of a comical scene which is said to have occurred lately at Cairo, and which we think worthy of translation. It seems that a good-looking adventurer managed to charm the heart of the daughter of a rich French merchant. The father did not wish to have anything to do with the young swell, but the daughter would not give him up. At last the old gentleman pretended to consent to the connection; but on a fine Sunday, he took out his daughter and future son-in-law for a walk on the banks of the Nile. Suddenly the party perceive an immense crocodile on the edge of the water which fixes his threatening eyes on the young lady. The young man and the father save themselves by bolting off in one direction, while the young lady runs in the opposite direction crying for help; but the future son-in-law ran on without stopping till he reached the gates of the city! The young lady, seeing the cowardice of her lover, we are told "recovered her reason;" and then the happy father, content with the success of his ruse, was able to discover to her the means which he had employed for her cure—*the crocodile was stuffed with straw!*

AT the Viceregal Legislative Council on Tuesday, we are told by the *Daily Examiner*, the business done was enlivened somewhat by passages at arms between the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the honourable Law Member. The report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Laws Bill having been introduced, the Lieutenant-Governor said that, having served for a long period in the Punjab, he considered himself called upon to acknowledge the necessity of the Bill, and was more in favour of it because it would do much to prevent the province being ridden over by lawyers. His Honor was anxious to be as free as possible from the incubus of law and lawyers, which now threatened to increase to a dangerous extent, to an extent in fact which threatened the safety of the State. If care was not taken on this point a power would be invoked which would prove the downfall of our position in India. He was of opinion that we were driving a coach which was likely, especially in the Punjaub, if overweighted to capsize. Mr. Stephen in reply took up the cudgels in defence of the law and lawyers in answer to the Lieutenant-Governor, and was very plain-spoken to Mr. Campbell on the matter. The learned gentleman said that the remarks of His Honor were hardly fair or correct, and came with bad grace from one who had to enact the laws those who Mr. Campbell spoke ill of had to administer. This of course drew forth an apology from Mr. Campbell, who had used the words he did more perhaps in a Pecksniffian or Parliamentary sense than with a desire to be understood as meaning what he said, and the debate terminated by the passing of the Bill.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE 10th Native Infantry move from Dum-Dum to Barrackpore immediately.

THE 27th Native Infantry is expected to arrive at Barrackpore from the Looshai Expedition on the 2nd proximo.

THE latest news from the Looshai Expedition is that the Prince Albert left Cuttack on Sunday with a wing of the 22nd, the Artillery, Sappers, and 480 coolies. The Prince Albert, we think, must have been somewhat crowded.—*Pioneer.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL G. HUYSHE, C.B., Bengal Infantry, becomes a General; Major-General W. C. Macleod, Madras Infantry, a Lieutenant-General; and Colonel E. P. Lynch, Bombay Infantry, a Major-General, consequent upon the death of Lieutenant-General C. R. W. Lane, C. B., Indian Army.

TRAINING stations for the several artillery districts in England are at once to be established, in accordance with one of the provisions of Mr. Cardwell's scheme for the reorganization of the army.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE death is announced of General the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., Colonel of the 82nd Regiment. General Ashburnham entered the army in 1823, and served for several years in India. He commanded a brigade in the Sutlej campaign in 1845-6, and took part in the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon, and afterwards commanded the 29th Foot. In 1857 he was appointed to the chief command of the forces in China, and from thence was transferred to a military command in India, but returned to England in the early part of 1858 without entering upon his appointment. General Ashburnham, it is stated, was a most liberal contributor to the different charitable institutions of the metropolis, and being possessed of ample wealth and without a family he devoted the great bulk of his income to relieving the poor and needy.—*Id.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 28TH MARCH, 11-55 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened firm.

Opening Sales	12,000	bales.
Imports	11,000	"

WEEKLY REPORT.

Total Weekly Sales, Cotton	53,000	bales.
Surats	14,000	"
On Speculation	10,000	"
Exports	3,000	"
Cotton taken by Trade	45,000	"
Surats	9,000	"
Actual Export of Cotton	4,000	"
Surats	2,000	"
Stock of Cotton	687,000	"
Surats	235,000	"
Cotton in London	188,000	"
Weekly Import of Cotton	56,000	"
Surats	25,000	"
Indian afloat	305,000	"
American	226,000	"

LONDON, 28TH MARCH, 7-25 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day active and at full prices.

Sales	12,000	bales.
Surats	4,000	"
On Ex. and Spec	3,000	"
Imports	11,000	"
Fair Dhollera	8d.	
Uplands	11d.	
Comrawattee	11d. to 11 5/16d.	
Orleans	11 5/16d.	

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 8TH MARCH.

IF we are to believe the "talk of the town" or at least of the clubs and the whispered hints of publicists, who are supposed to be a good deal behind the scenes of political intrigue, the Conservative party has made up its mind to try conclusions with the Government on a distinct question of want of confidence, and has, moreover, determined upon succeeding. The chosen *champ de bataille* is the Washington Treaty, and the particular occasion will be the announcement by the Government of its next move in the troublesome controversy with America. The Opposition speculate, I believe, on the certainty that the Ministry will blunder at every future step; that whatever they do they will not be able to emerge from the dispute with any credit to themselves; and that the distrust already created as to their ability to manage foreign affairs is so profound as to make the public welcome a change of Government, however it be brought about. The calculation, in truth, is that the Cabinet has made such a mess of the Alabama claims that it will not be able to extricate itself at all; that the time is close at hand when Mr. Gladstone will have to admit either that he must surrender the point in dispute or that he must break away from the Treaty altogether. Then will come Mr. Disraeli's opportunity. He would have the whole country at his back if he declared against yielding an inch of ground, and he would also have in his favour a vague but very general impression that the American Government would concede to a new Cabinet headed by him what it would not concede to Mr. Gladstone after his unfortunate speech at the opening of the session. Such is the present calculation of the Conservatives, and it is supposed that Mr. Disraeli will announce the designs of the party in a formal manifesto to be delivered at Manchester during the Easter hol

ADDRESS TO LADY MAYO FROM KHANDEISH.

To the Right Honourable the COUNTESS OF MAYO.

MADAM,—It is with feelings of deepest sorrow that we respectfully approach to condole with your Ladyship for the irreparable loss you have sustained by the sudden calamity which has filled the whole of India with sorrow and indignation.

Intense as was our grief when we first heard the startling intelligence of the assassination of one of the best and noblest of our Viceroys by the hands of a fanatical foreign convict, we cared not then to intrude on the privacy of your sacred grief. But now the news of your intended journey by rail through Khandeish, en route to England, has reached us, we are unwilling to allow the opportunity to pass without offering in your Ladyship's great affliction the most heartfelt sympathy of the unpretending but loyal people that inhabit this extensive province. They feel that in Lord Mayo they, in common with all Her Majesty's Indian subjects, have lost a true friend, a just and impartial ruler.

It is our fervent prayer that the Almighty Dispenser of Mercy will grant your Ladyship strength to bear with fortitude and resignation this sad bereavement and bestow His blessings on your Ladyship and family. We beg to remain, Madam, your most obedient and humble servants.

Khandeish, Dhoolia, 9th March 1872.

THE PORT TRUST.

(CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

Letter from Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 179 A.—369, Local, dated 31st October 1871.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 3372, of the 8th ultimo, on the subject of the proposed Bombay Port Trust, and the financial arrangements consequent on the purchase of the Elphinstone property.

2. Your paras. 1 to 30 contain a resumé of the correspondence and proceedings, in respect to these negotiations up to the date of my letter No. 93 A.—188, of the 30th of May last, and it is the remaining portion of your communication with which it is now necessary to deal.

3. With regard to your 31st para., I am to explain that the price at which the land was estimated in my letter you refer to was assumed as a minimum or safe basis of calculation, that other estimates were formed at different periods, and that nothing but actual trial, at properly selected times, and under well considered conditions of markets, can demonstrate what the real value of the property is.

4. Such an experiment is about to be made, and notice has already been issued that, immediately after the next Diwali, a period at which native capitalists usually make investments, a few plots, amounting in all to about 4 acres, will be offered for sale by public competition, the Government being, in the meantime, prepared to receive private offers.

5. Owing to recent commercial depression, the present is not, His Excellency in Council admits, a very favourable opportunity for placing the land upon the market, but it is believed that money will be readily forthcoming for advantageous investments as was shown by the readiness with which the late French loan was taken up in Bombay; at all events, it is desirable to test the market, and to make a commencement in obtaining funds with which to repay the capital that has been expended in acquiring the property.

6. Unless the demand should prove greater than is anticipated, however, only the small area above mentioned will now be offered, and the plots in question will not be disposed of, unless a reserved price is reached: whatever is realized will be carried to the credit of the capital account, and the result will be made known to the Government of India.

7. In reference to the quantity of land that is available for disposal, and the area that has been stated at various times, I am to say that, in the unfinished condition of the property, it has been very difficult to determine accurately what would be available on the completion of the undertaking.

8. The area of roads to be laid out in the estate, the area of water space, as well as of the wharves and bunders on the dock estate, and other matters of detail, have had to be accurately defined; and the object heretofore has been more to demonstrate that there would be a large and valuable property, than to fix with precision the exact limits of that portion of it which would be available for sale.

9. I am now, however, directed to submit a sketch showing the areas as lately settled and the position of the plots that will shortly be offered for sale. From this sketch it will be seen that on the land estate 95½ acres, or about 461,458 square yards, are available, and the exact disposal of the dock estate it is better to leave for after consideration.

10. His Excellency in Council, I am desired to say, desires to acknowledge the withdrawal, in your 32nd para, of the stipulation that arrangements should be made at once to redeem the capital debt upon the estate by raising additional revenue. His Excellency in Council is clearly of opinion that such an arrangement could not have been enforced without inducing a very strenuous opposition on the part of the trade of the port which would have suffered, while the works were still in an incomplete state, in order to provide benefits for after generations; but, as above stated, he hopes that an appreciable impression, on the debt may shortly be made by the sale of land, and all such items as fines on leases, surplus revenue, and the proceeds of land sales, will of course be devoted to this purpose.

11. I am now desired to say that His Excellency in Council has received the propositions contained in your letter, paras. 37 to 42, generally with much satisfaction. His Excellency, although he feels constrained, in the interests of the people of Bombay, to make a further representation to the Government of India, and to take exceptions to some of the proposals now made to him, admits that the modifications of the original conditions contained in this portion of your letter are conceived in a considerate spirit, afford substantial relief, and render it possible to proceed with a settlement of the question, which before appeared to offer insuperable difficulties.

12. The general effect of your propositions is to produce an equilibrium between present income and liability, leaving no margin for raising fresh capital for the prosecution and completion of the works, and to throw the burden of finishing the works on additional revenue to be raised by fresh taxation.

13. I am now directed to suggest, for consideration, whether this equilibrium, which, it was shown in my letter No. 93 A.—188, dated 30th May, could be obtained in a different manner to that adopted in your letter under reply, cannot be secured, to the satisfaction of the Government of India, without having recourse to arrangements which will involve opposition on the part of the public, and which would, in all probability, be productive of after embarrassment.

14. It is believed that the views of the Government of India may be secured without reverting to the original proposal put forth by this Government, but definitely rejected by the Government of India, and without in any way affecting the financial calculations on which your letter, if His Excellency understands it rightly, is based.

15. I am directed to refer to the Warree Bunder land. The argument that has been adduced in respect to this portion of the property, that it throws on the local trade of the port the cost of a large Imperial Railway Station, which, on every principle of equity, the trade should not be called on to bear, has never been met on its merits, and His Excellency in Council thinks it cannot be satisfactorily answered.

16. His Excellency in Council will not, however, in deference to the Government of India, renew a controversy from which, in this stage, no advantage is likely to be derived; but His Excellency in Council desires to bring prominently to the notice of the Government of India, that the view of the question which he has thus expressed, and from which he sees no reason to recede, will undoubtedly be one of the main difficulties that he will have to encounter, in placing the whole matter of the new Trust before the public, in proceeding to legislate. His Excellency is aware that a very strong feeling on the subject exists on the part of the whole native community, and those who will be pecuniarly affected by the new arrangements, and he has reason to know that this feeling will find forcible expression as soon as public discussion commences. It seems, therefore, to His Excellency in Council, that it is impossible to assent to the proposals of the Government of India precisely as they now stand, and to leave it to be said—not as the Government of India must admit, without some show of a reason—that the trade of Bombay is to be specially taxed, to the extent of £16,000 per annum, for the relief of the general finances of India.

17. The objection of the Government of India to the payment of a large sum of money to redeem the Warree Bunder land, and the inconvenience of the arrangement in a financial point of view, is, of course, understood by this Government; but the objection of the Government of India may not be so strong to the surrender of an equivalent property which would not necessitate such payment.

18. His Excellency in Council would, therefore, suggest that, in exchange for the Warree Bunder land, the Trust should receive absolutely the Apollo Bay Reclamation, and all the land on the Moody Bay Reclamation to the eastward of the proposed Frere Road, in all about 70 acres.

19. The land on the west side of the Frere Road, measuring, exclusive of roads, about 116,448 square yards, would remain the property of Government, and in return for the free use of it for 10 years, the cost of completing the drains and roads over it, and of levelling it, would be undertaken by the Trust, who would, however, make no claim for any portion of this area that might be required, and used, for Government purposes.

20. An offer has already been made to rent 1,000 square yards of this land, at 2 rupees per square yard per annum; and, capitalized at this rate, which is considered a very low one, the land at 22½ years' purchase, is worth 52 lakhs.

21. The Trust would benefit by this arrangement, in so far that they would by incurring a small present outlay of, say, 2 or 3 lakhs, escape a heavy contingent charge that it may not be possible to avoid in 1881, in consequence of the complication that would follow attempts to carry out any further works in Moody Bay; while the Government of India would without any sacrifice of the present financial position, escape the difficulties which, it is certain, will have to be encountered when the proposed arrangements in respect to the Warree Bunder land are generally known.

22. The Imperial Government would also avoid heavy charges for ground rent that would have to be paid for the occupation of land for Government purposes near the Bunder; such, for instance, as the charge that would have to be paid for the land for the proposed new Commissariat office and godowns, which could not be reserved by the Port Trust, in the vicinity of Carnac Bunder, for less than Rs. 50,000 per annum.

23. His Excellency is quite aware that the proposition now made involves a free concession to the Trust of property that it was intended they should pay for eventually; but, on the other hand, without calling on the Government of India to assume any liability for the Warree Bunder Railway land, it will satisfy the trade of this port, and tend to allay an opposition that this Government and the Government of India, will otherwise find it very difficult to meet by sensible argument; it will also set at rest questions that cannot fail to give renewed trouble in 1881 and leave the Government and the Trust unhampered in dealing with the sea frontage of the Moody Bay property for the benefit of the trade.

24. I am next to notice the concession made by the Government of India in writing off, in the accounts of 1870-71, 10 lakhs of rupees on account of the redemption of wharfage rights over the water frontage of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's land.

25. His Excellency in Council acknowledges the great relief which this arrangement will give the Trust; but I am directed to suggest that the same, or practically the same, result may be obtained in another manner, which would offer other advantages, and would be more acceptable to the trade of this port; instead of writing off this sum on account of the wharfage fees at Warree Bunder, I am to propose that the 10 lakhs, the capitalized value of Government properties to be handed over to the Trust, be remitted. The financial position, as far as the capital account is concerned, would not practically be altered by the adoption of this measure.

26. As regards the claim of the Imperial Government to receive the capitalized value of all the receipts enumerated in the 6th para. of Colonel Trevor's letter No. 91 A.—147, of the 21st June 1870, it may be observed that these receipts are really of local, not Imperial, character, and would probably long ago have been transferred for the benefit of the port, (as it is believed has already been done with similar revenues in Calcutta) had any application to that effect been made to the Government of India. Only one or two of them can be said to have been created by the expenditure of imperial money, and in these cases, considering the period the works were built, the Imperial Treasury must have long since been repaid its full outlay.

27. Further, it may be advanced—1st, that, though the Trust is to have a local character, the duty of providing the utmost facilities for a commerce in which the whole of India is interested, is eminently one of an Imperial character; and 2ndly, that it is clear, that by requiring the Trust to pay to Imperial revenue, the capital value of this revenue, the Imperial Treasury is secured for ever at the expense of the local trade, which cannot, in this case, benefit by any reduction that may hereafter become practicable.

28. It may be said, however, that, although the wharfage receipts on the Warree Bunder property are of no great value, the Government of India would give up a revenue of some importance, for which they would receive no equivalent, while they would, under the arrangements proposed in your letter, have at least the income derived, from the Warree Bunder wharf, in respect of which they proposed to write off the 10 lakhs paid for their purchase; but, in reply, it may be pointed out that the wharfage interest on the Warree Bunder property, at the present time, do not exceed a few hundred rupees per annum, and that the real value of the concession now requested is to be found, not in the amount of revenue to be obtained, which is insignificant, but in the placing the whole of the foreshore permanently under one administration—an arrangement the necessity and importance of which the Government of India have themselves not failed to recognize.

29. The question of permitting the Railway Company to have a free, or partially free, right to land all their stores in the tidal basins to be constructed on the Elphinstone property, in return for their water frontage at Warree Bunder, has already been more than once discussed. This arrangement would have advantages for the Railway Company, but the question would be greatly complicated if the wharfage right of the Warree Bunder frontage were not in the possession of the Trust.

30. So far, the proposals I am directed to lay before the Government of India do not affect the present financial aspect of the question. They may be briefly summarised as follows:—

1st.—It is suggested that, instead of giving financial relief for the cost of the land applied to Imperial purposes at Warree Bunder, the Government of India should assign land elsewhere.

2nd.—That, instead of granting a refund in lieu of wharfage rights which are likely to prove barren, a remission should be given on account of the capital value of certain revenues, which are, properly speaking, not than Imperial, and is levied in respect to works, the cost of which the Imperial Government has long since been paid.

31. I am now directed to place before the Government of India a return of the capital debt up to the 31st March 1871, as now settled. This return includes the 8 lakhs of rupees granted by the Government of India since the 31st of March last, and exhibiting this sum as all expended on the 31st March. This is not of course an accurate representation of the fact, but it is done to enable a marked line to be drawn between the past and proposed outlay.

32. The above printed figures show the account as it would stand under the arrangements proposed in your No. 3372, dated 8th September 1871, now under reply, and the red ink alteration, the effect of the proposition made in this letter.

33. The proposed further outlay of 45 lakhs is to be distributed over the next four years, and provides for the completion of one tidal basin, and the further construction of the Moody Bay bunder, and the land estate at Moody Bay, with a temporary sea wall on that part of the Moody Bay estate it is proposed should be made over to the Trust, estimated to cost altogether 33 lakhs; the remaining 12 lakhs it is intended to apply to the construction of godowns on the Elphinstone and Moody Bay estate, to the improvement and enlargement of the Custom House Bunder, and in making roads, &c., on the property, including those referred to on that part of the Moody Bay estate which it is proposed to regard as Imperial property. The provision made is liberal, and will meet all immediate wants for the completion and proper working of the Trust for many years. It does not include, however, the probable cost of deep-water piers, to which I shall refer further on.

34. I also attach an estimate of charges and revenue, which has been drawn upon the basis of existing facts, no credit having been taken for increase of trade, for diminution of interest on account of capital, receipts from sales or leases of portions of the landed estate, for rents from godowns to be built, or for the development of any of the present sources of revenue. There can be no doubt that there will be very considerable increase in receipts during the next three or four years, but it has been thought safer to regard this as a reserve, rather than to count on it on dealing with the question of the funds to be provided to meet known annual charges. According to this estimate there will be a deficiency in each year as follows:—

On 31st March	1872	Rs. 1,12,703
"	1873	" 39,933
"	1874	" 1,02,932
"	1875	" 1,61,432
"	1876	" 1,88,432
	Total deficiency	Rs. 6,05,433

an average, distributed over 4 years, of Rs. 1,51,000 per annum.

35. This can only be met in one of two ways, either by carrying the amount to capital, supposing the existing revenue to remain stationary, or by increased taxation.

36. In the 45th para. of your letter under reply you state that the Governor-General cannot consent to advance any public money in excess of the amount already sanctioned, except such as is absolutely necessary to prevent dispersion of establishments, until the income of the Trust is sufficient to pay 4½ per cent. interest on such amount; and, if this ruling is adhered to, there will be no resource left but to discontinue works altogether, or to impose fresh burdens on the trade.

37. His Excellency in Council is more averse to adopting either measure. As regards the first, the works cannot be left as they are, and to adopt the latter in the present depressed state of commerce, while the works are incomplete and unfinished, and while no new accommodation, or facilities, are made available, cannot fail to evoke a strong, and in His Excellency in Council's opinion, a just opposition, which is now only latent, and which will be certain to manifest itself as soon as it becomes known that fresh calls, for which no immediate return is to be given, are to be made on the local trade.

38. His Excellency in Council still, therefore, hopes, that on a careful reconsideration of the subject, the Government of India will consent, for the present *i. e.* for the next three or four years, to allow the interest on the further sum that is needed to be carried to capital, for in this way only can the matter be arranged without provoking much adverse discussion and discontent.

39. If, however, in this view he is unable to carry the Government of India with him, the only alternative left will be to meet the yearly deficit by increasing the wharfage dues, under Act V. of 1870, on such articles as can be dealt with with the least inconvenience.

40. But His Excellency in Council would remind the Government of India that, although Act V. was passed through the Legislature without much active opposition, it is, nevertheless, regarded with great local disfavour; its operation is very closely watched, and any movement to take advantage of the extended powers which that Act gives this Government, is certain to be highly unpopular.

41. As the outlay that is estimated above for the next three or four years is only intended to provide for the completion of the property, apart from the question of accommodation for sea-going vessels at piers, that important subject has still to be considered.

42. In my letter No. 126 C. W.—269, dated 8th August 1871, on the subject of a Deep-sea Pier, it was brought to the notice of the Government of India that the steam trade to this port *via* the Suez Canal, and from other directions, had so greatly increased of late, that special facilities to accommodate it had become absolutely necessary, and it was thought that it would best be provided for by the construction of an iron pier, which, it was shown, could be constructed for about 25 lakhs of rupees. It was also shown that such a pier would be likely to earn a revenue that would meet the interest of the capital expenditure on its construction, as well as provide a sinking fund that would extinguish the debt in 30 years.

43. In your letter No. 325 B. C., dated 9th September 1871, the Government of India expressed an opinion that the project was a good one, but that the subject must be left for consideration till the new Port Trust should be put on a sound financial basis.

44. Although the trade interests of this port are certain to oppose anything like fresh taxation, or the imposition of new burdens on the community, to pay for works which will afford, for some time to come, an inappreciable amount of additional accommodation of the same character that has already been in existence some time, it is not thought that they would seriously oppose any moderate measure that might be proposed, provided it were made clear that the money would be applied to a purpose of immediate advantage to the trade and to shipowners.

45. Under this impression, and in order to provide for the construction of a deep water pier, His Excellency would be willing, at a fitting time, to undertake to introduce a measure to amend Act XXI. of 1855, and to admit of the port dues on shipping being raised from two to four annas per ton.

46. If this measure were adopted, there would be an increase of revenue, from this source, of about 1,50,000 per annum, on the security of which the Government of India would probably not object to advance a sum of 25 to 30 lakhs for the construction of a basin or a pier.

47. The proposals, therefore, I am now to submit, in modification of those contained in your letter under reply, are:—

1st.—To give the Trust an equivalent in land and water frontage, for the Waree Bunder land and frontage, reserved for imperial purposes, but which, under these arrangements, the Trust are called on to pay for.

2nd.—Instead of 10 lakhs of rupees on account of the Waree Bunder fees, to give relief to the same amount, by handing over certain sources of revenue which are really local, but which have heretofore been treated as Imperial, free of charge.

3rd.—To allow the interest on an advance of 45 lakhs, within the next 3 or 4 years to be carried to capital.

4th.—To give an advance of 30 lakhs of rupees, on the security of additional revenue to be raised by increasing the port tonnage dues, which is estimated to yield at least Rs. 1,50,000 per annum.

48. In conclusion, I am desired to say that in putting forward these propositions His Excellency in Council admits that they involve on the part of the Government of India concessions which strictly speaking this Government cannot demand, but the situation is a very difficult one: the solution that must be sought for is not that which may be held to be absolutely and strictly the best, but such as is practicable and workable. At the same time although what is asked for will involve some further concession on the part of the Imperial Government, still except as regards this possible addition of a small amount of interest *i. e.*, about 6 lakhs to capital, they do not in any way affect the financial position that has already been accepted; and as the calculations have all been made on the basis of existing revenue it is not too much say that the addition to capital on account of interest will fall very considerably short of the sum estimated.

49. His Excellency in Council is satisfied that, so far as it may be practicable, it is the wish of the Government of India to show liberal consideration for the interests of the trade of Bombay. His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, in your 46th para., has intimated that, acting in accordance with this express purpose, it has not been possible to afford *less* relief than the measures you propose will give. His Excellency in Council is, therefore, hopeful that the suggestions now made, which will impose no fresh burden on the finances of India, will confer substantial benefits on the Trust, and will prevent after complication, which must otherwise inevitably arise, may not be rejected. If they be accepted, His Excellency in Council will be able to take up a stronger position in respect to the public and the trade, and will proceed at once with the legislation necessary to give effect to the arrangement, and to organize a Trust on an efficient footing.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

INDIAN ITEMS.

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE SURGERY.—The *Delhi Gazette* says that for European surgery there is evidently a great respect. The firm nerve, the steady wrist of the English operator are appreciated by the more effeminate races of the country, and the number of persons who seek the dispensaries for important operations is constantly on the increase. But the feeling in regard to therapeutics is far different. For every ten medical cases there was one surgical operation last year.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.—In behalf of "hundreds of millions of people" the Allygurh branch of the British Indian Association has submitted a memorial to Government protesting against the Marriage Bill. The objections raised to it are that the fine proposed in section 7 is virtually a premium on seduction, that the age fixed for the girl is too low, that the interval allowed in sections 5, 6, and 7, for the solemnization of marriage is too short, and that by taking advantage of the declaration required by section 1 and schedule 2, designing and profligate men of all castes will be able to marry women of all castes, and that designing and profligate women will be able to find husbands, and that, their object attained, these persons will then repudiate their declaration. These objections are purely fanciful, and it is worse than nonsense to say that the cautious measure just passed could under any circumstances become "religious interference" or "cause dishearteningly and disgrace to hundreds of millions." The crowning absurdity in the memorial, however, is that it has not appeared until the measure which it deprecates has become law.—*Pioneer.*

THE REV. J. G. SOUTHBY, A.C.S. Minister of the Toondla Railway settlement, has resigned the service of the Society. The state of his health, which made it impossible for him to continue to labour in the plains, was the cause of his retirement. Mr. Southby has obtained clerical work in the diocese of Goulburn, Australia.

CANDID.—We winced under the sneer because we felt it was deserved. It is comforting, however, to know that the *Pioneer* watches the *Delhi* so closely, and that the *Pioneer* was right for once. We are aware of the fact that there is no Mr. Beake in the Civil Service, nor any such appointment as the Lodge of Muttra, but we inadvertently omitted to say so. The "rumour" was taken from the columns of a far-away contemporary.—*Delhi Gazette.*

ANOTHER EMEUTE AT ALIPORE JAIL.—The *Hindoo Patriot* announces the timely discovery of a conspiracy among the prisoners of the Alipore Jail. In spite of the warning, however, an *émeute* was attempted, for we read that "on the 22nd instant another gang of prisoners attempted to beat the Superintendent with *lathies* which they had secured from the jail, but they were soon put to flight by one Shaik Shepherd, had not, at the risk of his own person, rushed into the gang with a few other prisoners and snatched the sticks from them. The aid of the military was also called in for the suppression of the mutiny. It is said that since Mr. Dobson's departure, Rangoo, the jemadar of the *bundmashes* in the jail has become more boisterous than ever." By "the military," we presume, is meant the jail guard.

THE STATUE OF LORD LAWRENCE OR CALCUTTA.—The design for the bronze statue of Lord Lawrence, which is to grace the city of Calcutta, has been approved of by the Sub-Committee in London, and the eminent artist, Mr. Woolner, A. R. A., will shortly commence upon his big work. He has just completed a statue in white marble of Sir Bartle Frere. Mr. Foley, it is said, has on hand more orders than he could execute in a longer life-time than any which generally falls to the lot of man. Mr. Woolner is likely, therefore, to obtain some of the late orders for statues which have been voted in different parts of India.—*Englishman.*

IT is stated in an up-country journal that somewhere near Lakharpore, in the district of Fyzabad, a boy was found in the den of a wolf, and has been brought to the dispensary. The boy cannot speak, is very lean and emaciated, likes to live in retired places, and devours raw meat!

ABKARRY LICENSE FEES.—We learn that Government intends to raise the abkarry license fees from Rs. 17 to Rs. 30 per mensem for retailing wines and spirits in bottles, and from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 for retailing in glasses. It may at first sight appear that the increase will exercise a wholesome influence on the sale of liquors. The price will go up, and consequently the consumption will diminish. But after this amount of fees has been raised licenses would be issued without much restriction, and the inevitable result would be that more liquor shops would be opened in localities where none or few exist at present. This would afford greater facilities to the consumer of stimulants and the temptation, by being brought closer to his home, will tend to superinduce a habit which we all deprecate.—*Indian Mirror.*

A FOOLISH EUROPEAN SOLD BY A 'CUTE NATIVE.—A Mr. Stephen Oliver, late an hotel-keeper in Calcutta, yesterday charged an up-country native, before the Sealdah Magistrate, with having cheated him out of Re. 1,400. The complainant on being questioned admitted that he had lost the money by gambling, but added that he had been swindled. The magistrate on this observed that the charge of cheating must fail, and advised him to consult his attorney as to any other proceedings. In the meantime he ordered the detention of the Rs. 500. The case was accordingly adjourned on the defendant's giving bail for Rs. 1,500. The story told by the complainant is the old one to which the public is by this time familiar. He had property for sale, and the defendant was introduced to him as a purchaser. They gambled first for a small amount, then for tens, and afterwards for hundreds of rupees. The complainant had won the small sums, but eventually lost the amount above mentioned. He attributed his losses to witchcraft.—*Daily Examiner.*

WE (*Bangalore Herald*) hear from Yercaud (Shervaroy Hills) that there was a shock of an earthquake felt there a few days ago.

DROUGHT IN COORG.—We hear from Coorg that the planters complain a great deal of want of rain. The crops, it is said, are likely to suffer on that account, if the usual showers do not make their appearance.

THE FORT OF TRANQUEBAR.—The Superintending Engineer, 6th Division, submitted to Government an estimate amounting to Rs. 15,000 for protecting the fort of Tranquebar by means of additional stone groynes. It has been proposed to throw out a short groyne, or rather a stone nose, only five yards in length, at the north end of the bastion face wall, to lengthen the existing groyne at the south end of the bastion by five yards, and to throw in a facing of stone between the small groynes where the stone formerly thrown in has been washed away. In the rear of the cracked portions of the bastion wall, it has been proposed to build a solid wall, or rather buttress of concrete, made of broken brick. The Government are of opinion that this work must be executed as "emergent" out of the Public Works Department Budget; and that it is not a work to be carried out at the expense of the Fort Funds of the Presidency. It is not a question of improving the fortification, but that the fort at Tranquebar, with all its public buildings, and of the town itself is threatened.—*Madras Times.*

THE FRENCH NAVY.—The *Budget de la Marine* for 1872 contains the following particulars respecting the present state of the French navy. Last year no fewer than 33 vessels were struck off the list; among these were 8 wooden ironclads and 6 armour-plated floating batteries, of which latter 4 were sunk in the Seine during the siege of Paris. On the other hand, only 4 new vessels were added to the effective strength of the service, one of these—the Marengo—being a wooden ironclad of the first class. There were, however, during the year 1871, altogether 31 new ships in course of construction in the dockyards or of being fitted out afloat, and it is expected that 17 more of these will be completed during the present year. If so, there will be added to the navy list, one wooden ironclad of the first class, one armour-plated wooden corvette and 3 armour-plated wooden vessels for coast defence. But it is possible that the completion of new vessels may be somewhat delayed by the absolute necessity for docking 14 old ones, among which are 2 iron-plated ships of the first class, 1 of the second, and 2 iron monitors.

THE DURBAR AT UMRITSUR.

ON Friday, the 22nd instant, a State Durbar was held at Umritsur by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to commemorate the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

On the day fixed for a general thanksgiving, Mr. Davies was far from the capital of the Punjab, or any large town; and it may have been thought appropriate that, on his return to civilized regions, an event which had been celebrated with so much enthusiasm by the people of the Punjab should also be recognized by the Government in the most impressive manner. The Durbar at Umritsur, which would at any time have been an impressive one, possessed a peculiar interest at the present time, when rumours of disaffection and rebellion in the Punjab have spread over the country. The Durbar at Umritsur was moreover the appropriate termination of the march through the Sikh districts of the province, and especially through those which had been the scene of the late Kuka disturbances.

The Lieutenant-Governor's march had been determined long before the Kuka outbreak, and its abandonment was subsequently urged by many who thought it undesirable that the Lieutenant-Governor should march soon through districts so recently disturbed. But the day has not yet arrived in the Punjab when the Lieutenant-Governor need fear to march with his ordinary escort through any district in the province; and the result of the march has undoubtedly been to show that the Sikh population of the Malwa and Manjha are to all appearance as loyal and well disposed towards the British Government as at any period since the annexation.

Two days before reaching Umballa, the news was received of the death of Lord Mayo. This necessitated somewhat a change of plans. It was impossible to pay visits of ceremony, as had been arranged, to the Chiefs of Patiala, Nabha, and Jheend, during the month of mourning; and the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp, passing through Umballa, without holding the Durbar which had been fixed for that place, marched straight to Loodiana, the district which had been the scene of the recent disturbances. On the road between Umballa and Loodiana, the Maharajah of Patiala and the Rajah of Nabha visited the Camp, and were received with the usual honours. The Grand Trunk Road between Umballa and Loodiana passes for several marches through Patiala territory, and it was at Sirhind—the ancient capital of a large division of the Punjab under the Mahomedan Emperors, and now a Patiala possession—that the Maharajah met the Lieutenant-Governor. The Rajah of Nabha's visit was paid a march further on at Khanna. The absence of the Rajah of Jheend on this occasion has been remarked upon by the Press in a manner which would lead to the supposition that the services and loyalty of this State, and the cordial terms which have always existed between it and the British Government, had been altogether forgotten. The Rajah of Jheend did not visit the Lieutenant-Governor in Camp, for the simple reason that, with Mr. Davies' permission, he had gone to the southern border of his territory to settle some disputed matter. He had waited at his capital of Sangroor, where great preparations had been made, for the reception of the Lieutenant-Governor; and on hearing that the visit was unavoidably postponed, and his capital being very much more distant from the Grand Trunk Road than those of other Chiefs, he marched for the south, as has already been stated, with the previous concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor. At Loodiana there was no sign of any excitement. Everything went its accustomed way, and the only indication of the existence of Kukas or their sympathizers was in the unusual presence of a Goorkha regiment encamped on the parade ground. Here a small durbar was held for the gentlemen of the district, the principal of whom are members of the Saddozai family, Government pensioners, and exiles from Cabu after the war—many of them descendants of Shah Shujs. From Loodiana to Ferozepore the march lay through the heart of the Sikh country. At Ferozepore, where the Camp remained more than a week, occasion was taken to visit the famous shrine of Mukutsar, some 40 miles to the south. Except the sanctity of the place, and the veneration in which it is held by Sikhs as being the scene of one of their great Guru's battles, there is little to interest the visitor. There is an enormous dry tank which can never be filled with water until the Sirhind Canal comes through this country. The temples are paltry, and the town little more than a well-to-do village. Here (as constantly on the march at every village of importance) a rural durbar was held, at which the petty country-gentlemen of the immediate neighbourhood, the head men of villages, and the cultivators, seated on the ground, explained freely their grievances and all matters which they wished to bring to the attention of the authorities. There is little reticence about the Jats, and when invited, and often without invitation, they are tolerably ready in the frankest manner to speak on all subjects which interest them, and to state fully their grievances and how they wish them to be redressed. In all these village gatherings, however, from Delhi to Ferozepore, no sign was discoverable of dislike to the Government or distrust of its officers. The canal rates, and the scarcity of canal water-supply, seemed to be their chief grievance. The income-tax and the new local cesses were not forgotten. The drought in the Sikh districts so great for several years past that scarcely one harvest in six had been secured, and the people had been compelled to raise their villages for work on the Sirhind Canal. But this poverty, though it made it difficult for the people to pay any revenue at all, had not affected their good temper. From Ferozepore the Lieutenant-Governor marched across country by way of the Baree Doab Canal to Umritsur, where he arrived on the 15th instant, and was met some three miles from the city by all the principal native gentlemen and the European officers. The Durbar of the 22nd was held in tents within the Ram Bagh Gardens which have become, thanks to the care and good taste of the gentleman in charge of them, the most beautiful gardens in Upper India. In addition to modern improvements of green turf and flower beds and winding roads, the Ram Bagh has the advantages which belong to an old Sikh garden in large shady trees and picturesque buildings, and is eminently fitted for a *fete* or State spectacle. The native gentlemen of the neighbouring districts of Lahore, Gujranwalla, Sealkote, and Hoshiarpore, had all been invited to the Umritsur, and upwards of two hundred were present on the occasion; as also a large number of European officers, civil and military, from Lahore, Meean Meer, and neighbouring stations. The Durbar was a full-dress, and a guard-of-honour of Her Majesty's 5th, with a band of H. M.'s 87th, were in attendance. Since the last great Durbar held in the Punjab, the first of all the Sikh Chiefs, Sirdar Shumshere Singh, Scindiawalla, has died. He was of the family of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and, though not a man of great energy of character, was looked up to by the Sikh nobility between the Beas and the Chenab as their natural representative. He left no son of his own; but the British Government some years ago had conferred upon him by *sunnud* the right to adopt, and on the present occasion his adopted son, Sirdar Bakshish Singh, represented him, though, not having inherited all the *jagheers* of the late Chief, he took the 4th instead of the first place in Durbar. First in order was Raja Harbans Singh, adopted son of Raja Chet Singh, Commander-in-Chief of the Sikh armies during the first Sutledge war; next to him was Raja Sir Saheb Dyal, K. C. S. I., formerly member of the Governor-General's Council, who resides in the Umritsur district, where he has just received a large strip of territory by diluvion or. Third was Sirdar Bakshish Singh, Scindanwalla; and behind him Zawahir Singh, chief of the priestly family of Sodhi of Kartarpore, in the Jullundur district. The fifth was Baba Shapurean Singh, the head of the Bedis, the second priestly Sikh family. Then came Raja Indar Deo, the representative of the old Rajpoot family of Jammoo; and below him Raja Hamed-oolla-Khan, a nuncheon family who have risen to power in our estates when the present rulers of Cashmere gained that province. The Durbar was as motly a one as in this part of the Punjab it invariably is: ancient Sirdars, Municipal Commissioners, Sikh priests from the sacred shrines of Dehra Nanuk, Anandpore, Kartarpore; heads of religious institutions; Colonels and Generals of the old Sikh armies, in ancient and wonderful costumes; shawl merchants and traders of Umritsur; the old courtiers and officials of the Royal Court at Lahore. The most striking feature in the Durbar was the presentation of an address by all the leading members of the Sikh community, denouncing the religious—denouncing the Kuka movement, proclaiming their invariable attachment to the tenets of the sect, and declaring their belief that the repressive measures which the Government had enforced were not only appropriate and necessary. The following is an exact translation of the address, which is believed to be entirely spontaneous on the part of the Sikh community—the intention to deliver it not being known to the local authorities until the day of the Durbar:—

Speech read by Sirdar Dyal Singh, Majithia, in Durbar at Umritsur, on the part of an Deputation of Sikh Nobles and Priests, appointed by the Sikhs of the city and district of Umritsur.

"To the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

"We, the undersigned, Sikhs of all classes of Umritsur, beg unanimously to submit that we have no connexion or sympathy whatever with the Kuka sect which has recently become notorious; on the contrary, we greatly differ from them in most religious principles. We are happy that the Government has adopted most appropriate and excellent measures for controlling this wicked and misguided sect, especially as the measures in question are calculated to deter ill-disposed people from committing mischief in future, and in the event of any member of this depraved sect committing crimes, no present suspicion falling on people of other sects, as happened in the case of the murder of the butchers at Umritsur. Moreover, the Kukas do not differ from us in religious principles only; but they may be said to be our mortal enemies, since their misconduct and evil designs they have injured our honour in the estimation of the Government, and well nigh levelled with the dust the services we had rendered to the Government, by which, such as they were, we performed in 1857, through which we were regarded as well-wishers and loyal subjects by the Government. But as the proverb says, 'Truth is invulnerable,' the Government has found out that we had no share in the proceedings of this sect. And regarding the above enemies, we are thankful to the Government for the measures which have been adopted, whereby the desire of our hearts has been fulfilled.

(Sd.) Sardar Bakshish Singh, Sandhanwalia.
" Sardar Bhagwan Singh.
" Sardar Dyal Singh, Majithia.
" Sardar Jawala Singh, Attarwalia.
" Sardar Mangal-Singh, Ramgarhia, Manager of the affairs of the Durbar (Sahib, Sikh National Temple.)
" Sardar Golab Singh, Bhagowalia.
" Sardar Ajit Singh, Attariwalia.
" Sardar Thakur Singh, Sindhanwalia.
" Bhai Golab Singh, Matiani, Ramgarh.
" Golab Singh of Akal Bunga.
" Bhai Golab Singh, Baba Derawala.
" Bhai Bhagat Singh, Granthe.
" Bhai Desa Singh.
" Bhai Hera-Singh, Granthe.

"A deputation appointed by the Sikhs of Umritsur."

The Lieutenant-Governor then addressed the meeting in Urdu, with a remarkable fluency and force. The following is a translation of his address:—

"Gentlemen,—It is with the utmost pleasure that I see assembled around me the representatives of the noble families, important tribes, and various religious sects, resident in the districts from which this great and venerable city of Umritsur is easily accessible. I gratefully recognize the readiness with which you have discharged the duty of being present in this Durbar, held, as you are all aware it is, to commemorate the recovery from a sickness nigh unto death of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the dominions of the Queen of Great Britain, Ireland, and India, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia. I need not remind you, gentlemen, that the immense territories subject to Her Majesty are inhabited by many different nations of various race, colour, languages, and religions. It is the glory of Her rule that all these are united in willing allegiance to her throne. The people of the Punjab are amongst those which have most recently owned the supremacy of this vast Empire; but they have already notably contributed to the stability and well-being of that Empire, as they effectually co-operated in the suppression of the Mutiny of the Purbia Troops in 1857. In peace their obedience and industry have been conspicuous. It was, therefore, no matter of surprise to me to learn that in many places, and more especially in this city, all sections have joined spontaneously in manifesting their joy and thankfulness for the auspicious event, we, in concert with our fellow-subjects of every class and clime, now celebrate. I warmly thank you, gentlemen, for the loyalty you have thus displayed. I will but add a few words in reply to the address presented by those amongst you who profess the Sikh religion, and whom I recognize as some of my oldest personal friends. It is in harmony with their well-known loyalty, and with the devoted services heretofore rendered to the State by their co-disciples, that they should thus come publicly forward to repudiate all connection with the Kukas. Certain misguided and desperate members of that new sect have been guilty of the most atrocious outrages. With the most cruel fanaticism they have murdered sleeping men, women, and children. Under cover of night, in quest of plunder, they attacked the residence of

THE COLLAPSE OF THE TICHBORNE CASE.

(*Times.*)

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

A LITTLE over half an hour after the Court had resumed after luncheon, the Foreman of the jury rose, and, amid the closest attention, read from a paper he held in his hand the following words:—"We have now heard the evidence regarding the tattoo marks, and, subject to your Lordship's directions, and to the hearing of any further evidence that the learned counsel may desire to place before us, I am authorized to state that the jury do not require further evidence.

After some conversation the Court adjourned till Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

On the sitting of the Court,

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine rose and said, in a court hushed to the utmost stillness,—I need hardly say that, under the circumstances of the communication made by the jury the day before yesterday, I have considered with very great anxiety the position in which we are all placed, and I hope that your Lordship and the Jury will believe that I have only a great desire to do that which is right to all parties, both with regard to the interests of my client and the interests of those who are the defendants upon the present occasion. I greatly regret that I have not had any personal communication with my learned friend, Mr. Giffard; but I have received a communication from him, in which he has discussed the matter at considerable length, and in such a manner as might fairly be expected of him; and in his views as represented in that communication I entirely concur. I have, therefore, the satisfaction of appearing here perfectly in accord with my learned friend Mr. Giffard and with my other learned friends in the case, and I may also say that I have the full sanction of my clients, who are good enough to say that they intrust their interests to me, and in no way fetter my discretion. Under such circumstances I need hardly say that I feel that there is a very great weight imposed upon me, and I confess I should feel very glad if others than myself had this responsibility cast upon them. I must, however, accept the responsibility I have undertaken, and I must pursue the course I think right and correct under the circumstances. Since the day before yesterday I have felt it necessary to recall to mind the evidence given, because, although generally it was upon one's mind, there were many details which might have escaped it, and I thought it better not to be under any mistake or misapprehension. The particular portion of the case to which I allude is that which has, in the progress of the case, been referred to as the "tattoo marks." That is the portion to which I desire to call your attention, and in doing so I will refer to the words of the jury as reported in the shorthand writer's notes. "We have now," the jury said, "heard the evidence regarding the tattoo marks, and, subject to your Lordship's direction and to any further evidence the learned counsel may call before us, we do not require any further evidence." Now, I am perfectly well aware of the position in which the claimant stands. It is no injury or injustice to him to admit, that which is indeed obvious to everyone and patent to the jury, that unless I can bring forward satisfactory evidence proving his identity with Roger Charles Tichborne I am not in a position to ask for your verdict, which will give him this baronetcy and these estates. This I am obliged to admit. At the same time, I desire to say—and I trust in making the remark I shall make myself thoroughly understood—that the statement made by the jury is not to my mind quite clear—is somewhat in obscurity. I should like to know whether the jury mean to convey that they have satisfied themselves solely upon that portion of the case which is known as the "tattoo marks," or whether they have formed their opinion in relation to the evidence set forth in the entire case. It would be a grave injustice if, in any conclusion the jury were to arrive at with respect to the tattoo marks, and with respect to other affirmations made in this case, they were to take into consideration the *ex parte* statements made in the course of his speech by my learned friend the Attorney-General without further proof. Many of such statements have yet to be proved, and it is necessary for the jury to reject statements of that kind, and they must be governed solely by statements proved in evidence. It may seem somewhat like an impertinence on my part to address to the jury such remarks as these and press for an answer to these questions, but I am sure that they will appreciate the anxiety in my position, and that they will understand the deep feeling of responsibility which is now cast upon me. I now make some observations with regard to these tattoo marks, and I will at once say that with regard to these tattoo marks and the evidence on them we have been taken entirely by surprise. There have been questions put, and I imagined from a reference in the speech of the Attorney-General that there would be a question about tattoo marks; but I did not form the idea that it would have been invested with such importance, or that such grave questions would have arisen. Several witnesses called on behalf of the plaintiff might have been asked the question; and I cannot help thinking that if this was to be the crucial test the question ought to have been specifically and pointedly put to them. I will not, however, criticize the general manner in which the case has been conducted by the other side; but I will only say that surprise is our feeling. I only make this statement to put it that, supposing the jury to have been governed solely by this evidence, and not by the general features of the case, I am afraid it would not be consistent with my duty to my clients and the public to withdraw from the case, because I am in a position to recall witnesses and to call others whose evidence might have the effect of creating a great deal of doubt. The jury will, I trust, pardon me if I say that their statement is too vague for me to deal with, and I hope they will adopt my suggestion and be pleased to reconsider what they have stated, and to place in other terms the views they wish to convey. I wish to say, in conclusion, that I have had a very heavy and a very anxious task to perform, and I have endeavored to perform it to the best of my ability in the interests of my clients and of the public. I should desire to have the opportunity of addressing the jury in reply, but that desire, natural as you will probably think it, does not enter into my mind as an element to induce me to take the position I now take, and in the event of the jury presenting their views in such a manner as will present them clear to my mind I shall not hesitate to deal with them as I think best for the honour of justice and the honour of the country.

The Attorney-General then rose and said—It is necessary I should say a word or two. I shall follow the excellent example of my learned friend in the very temperate tone in which he has addressed you. I simply desire to say, with respect to the tattoo marks and the remarks made by my learned friend as to his surprise, that if he says he was surprised I will take his statement, but I consider it due to the cause I represent to point out that Dr. Lipscombe was examined at great length with respect to the marks "R. C. T." and a cross, anchor, and heart upon the arm of Roger Tichborne.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Not the cross, anchor, and heart.

The Attorney-General—Well, that part of the question was put off, though it was asked him. The witness Cole was also examined on this point, and the plaintiff himself was asked, and he denied that he was ever tattooed. So far as I am concerned, and so far as those who are acting with me are concerned, I must assert that—although I implicitly accept my learned friend's statement that he was taken by surprise—there was no intention on our part to take him by surprise, and that enough had passed, I should say, to suggest to minds like those of my learned friend, Mr. Giffard, and those who act with them, the clearest indications of what our case upon this subject was. I will not do them so much injustice as to suppose they did not appreciate the questions I asked, because I find in page 1,801 of the shorthand notes that the plaintiff was asked, in re-examination, various questions of a minute character relative to tattoo marks on his person, and he swore, and swore positively, in answer to the question, "Were you ever tattooed in your life?" "I were not." (Laughter.) It can hardly, therefore, be said that intentionally we took my learned friend by surprise, or that he had not that notice which a counsel for the defence is bound to give cross-examination of the case he means to present to the jury. And further, in the statement which Dr. Lipscombe admits he made to Mr. Bowker he said that the person who made the tattoo marks must have been either a novice or drunk, as the letters were not properly placed in relation to each other, whereupon he was told that they were made by a schoolfellow when Roger Tichborne was at school. Therefore, my lord, while I implicitly accept my learned friend's statement that he was taken by surprise, I cannot agree that there is any reason for his having been so taken by surprise in the course which we have taken. In regard to the other questions, I feel myself placed in a position of singular delicacy and difficulty. I suppose every one appreciates the difficulty in which my learned friend is placed, and though I quite understand what he means by his statement, it is very difficult for me to follow him or to make any suggestion—in fact, I should be transgressing the line of my duty as present if I were to do so. But I should like to call your Lordship's attention and the attention of the jury to this fact, that the evidence laid before them already on the part of the defendants has not been confined by any means to the question of the tattoo marks. It has gone far beyond that. At the same time, of course, I entirely accept my learned friend's statement, that no statement of fact made by me is to be acted upon for a moment by the jury unless that statement made by me of fact is substantiated by proof afterwards. If the jury, in this case as in every other case, are satisfied by arguments addressed to them already, and by facts put before them on behalf of the claimant, that is a matter that they not only may, but ought, properly to take into account in any judgment they may favour us with, either now or at any other time.

The Lord Chief Justice, addressing the jury, said—The learned counsel for the plaintiff says he is not certain whether he correctly comprehends the intimation given in your paper at our last meeting. He desires to know how your opinion has been formed. If your intimation of opinion has proceeded not merely upon the evidence given before you, but on statements made by the Attorney-General which are not proved in evidence, then you will be good enough, perhaps, to say so. The next question of the learned counsel is this—he is not certain whether you take the whole of the evidence given, and intend to intimate that you require no further evidence on the part of the defendants, or whether your observations are entirely confined to the tattoo marks. That I understand to be the matter to which the learned counsel for the plaintiff is desirous of calling your attention, and I have no doubt you are prepared to answer both these questions. It is not for me to say more upon the subject. What I have stated I understand to be the points you address to the Court, brother Ballantine?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine assented by nodding his head.

The Lord Chief Justice—You understand, gentlemen, that you are to say whether you have formed your opinion, expressed the day before yesterday, on statements which have not yet been proved, or whether you have formed those opinions solely on the evidence given on both sides in the case.

The Jury, after a few minutes' consultation in the box, intimated their desire to retire. The bailiff was then sworn, and they went, in his keeping, to the Judge's private room, and chambered from their box on to the bench. They were absent half an hour, and their return caused the most feverish excitement.

The Foreman then said—I am authorized to state, my lord, that the views of the jury, expressed in their communication to the Court the day before yesterday, were based upon the entire evidence, as well as that relating to the tattooing marks.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, amid the utmost silence, then rose and said—My lord, it is not necessary for me to enter into a consideration which has been introduced into this case, as to what are the duties of counsel under peculiar circumstances. I have, fortunately for myself, no difficulty at the present moment, because my client has given me full authority to act, and under these circumstances I have advised him to submit to a nonsuit.

The Attorney-General—Before the plaintiff is called, may I ask your Lordship to take such steps as your Lordship thinks right which regard to all the papers of Mr. Holmes with are deposited here in the neighbourhood of the Court, and which I have not seen. I ask your Lordship that these papers should be impounded in case it should be necessary to use them at some future time.

The Lord Chief Justice—Before the plaintiff is called I desire to ask Mr. Baigent a question.

The witness Baigent having entered the witness-box,

The Lord Chief Justice said—Will you be good enough to look at that letter, dated the 29th of March, 1869, which I now hand to you, and which is to be found at page 3,056 P—Does your Lordship wish me to read it P.

I wish you to look at it. Is it in your handwriting?—Yes.

Be good enough to look at that part which commences with the third page. I will read the passage:—"That letter is very awkward. I should like to see it. Hingston says if it is not Sir Roger's writing, it is marvellous in its resemblance. Arthur Doolan is enough to take one's breath away." Now, you may look at any other part of the letter if you like, but that is the part upon which I shall have to ask you a question, and I wish to give you an opportunity of offering any explanation you have to give of that expression.—About taking my breath away, do you mean?

I have called your attention to it.—After a long pause witness said—Rons had communicated to me that he had heard that the man (a long pause)—that he had heard (pause)—that the man who was thought to be Arthur Orton (pause)—was an Irishman, named Arthur Doolan. If such was a fact, of course Cator's affidavit became worthless, and (pause)—I had great faith in Cator and his statement. In the affidavit, therefore, this statement took me by surprise. It was merely an exclamation of that surprise that I intended by those words. I never meant anything by the expression, which is something like the words people use—"You could knock me down with a feather."

The Lord Chief Justice said that was all he had to say, and he had thought it right that the witness should have an opportunity of giving an explanation of the expression. His Lordship asked the council if they desired to question Baigent.

Both the Attorney-General and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine signified that they had nothing to say to the witness.

The Lord Chief Justice, addressing Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, said—Is the plaintiff in Court?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine replied—No, my lord.

The Lord Chief Justice—Is he in the building?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (after whispering to Mr. Spofforth.)—No, he is not.

The Lord Chief Justice, addressing Mr. Turner, said, —Let the plaintiff be called on the record.

Mr. Turner (the clerk) then called "Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, Baronet," three times, but the plaintiff did not put in an appearance, and the formal entry of "nonsuited" was made.

The Lord Chief Justice then said—After the opinion expressed by the jury, and expressed after mature consideration and deliberation, and after the plaintiff has elected to be nonsuited, the question arises, what course I should take under the Act of Parliament. The opinion of the jury is now placed beyond all doubt by what they have stated in answer to the observations which my brother Ballantine has made, and the questions that he has addressed to them; and although it is my duty on an occasion like this to come to a conclusion as to the truth or falsehood of a case, yet, of course, in the exercise of my discretion, I should be governed in a great degree by the finding of the jury, and although that is not given in the form of a verdict for the defendant, yet so it is in effect. The form of that opinion has afforded my brother Ballantine an opportunity of electing to be nonsuited, and he has taken that course in consequence of the opinion expressed by the jury. In that opinion of the jury I entirely concur, and I feel that I may as well state at once it has appeared and it does appear to me that the plaintiff has been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in his examination, which has been taken on oath before me, and therefore there is reasonable cause for directing him to be prosecuted on this charge, and I do direct that such prosecution be instituted, and that the plaintiff be prosecuted accordingly. In pursuance of the Act of Parliament which imposes the duty of considering that question on the Judge, I think it necessary to give effect to what I have said by committing the plaintiff, and I do commit him to the custody of the Sheriff of Middlesex, to be imprisoned and detained in the common gaol until the next general sessions and gaol delivery of *Oyer and Terminer* unless the plaintiff enters into and finds bail on his own recognizances in the sum of 5,000*l.* and two good and sufficient sureties of 2,500*l.* each, or, failing these, four sureties of 1,250*l.* each, to answer in person the charges brought against him. The Act further requires that certain person or persons shall be bound over to prosecute in such case, and under these circumstances I find great difficulty and a hesitation as to how this matter shall be dealt with, for when I consider the enormous cost which this trial has already involved, and with which the defendants have already been burdened, I think the expenses of the prosecution should be defrayed by the country (applause, suppressed with difficulty), under all the circumstances of the case. I have considered with great anxiety who are the proper persons to prosecute in such a case as this. There is no precedent in which the Attorney-General has been bound over to prosecute, and I am unwilling to create one. But the prosecution ought to be under the control of the Government, and of course under the Attorney-General as head of the law department, and he should have the conduct and direction of the prosecution. Under all the circumstances of the case, I will bind over the Inspector of Police who has been in attendance at this court during the trial (Mr. Denning) as prosecutor, in order to give the Government a direct control over the conduct of the case, instead of the indirect one that they would have by simply paying the costs when the trial is over. I do not ask the Attorney-General to give any consent to this course; he can only act under the instructions of the Government. At the same time, if any one has any suggestions to make I shall be very happy to listen to them.

The Attorney-General said—I stand here to-day in a somewhat difficult position. Of course I am the counsel for the defendants, and I am also the Attorney-General, and, therefore, I have myself felt the difficulty of acting in my public capacity in a matter in which my own private feelings have been so largely embarked; but what your Lordship has said entirely relieves me from any personal feeling in the matter, and I can only say that I will undertake that the prosecution shall be a public one, and shall be conducted at the expense of the country.

The Lord Chief Justice said—I shall bind over a public officer, Mr. Inspector Denning, to prosecute, to show my sense of the case.

The Attorney-General added—Perhaps, as your lordship has directed the prosecution, and as it will be carried on entirely in accordance with your Lordship's suggestion, I may ask your lordship to issue a Bench warrant for the apprehension of the plaintiff.

The Lord Chief Justice said—"Certainly."

The warrant was accordingly at once made out and handed to Superintendent Williamson, the head of the Detective Department, and he left with his officers, the audience meanwhile looking on with unabated interest. Mr. Inspector Denning was then in formal terms bound over by Mr. Turner, the clerk of the court, to prosecute.

The Lord Chief Justice said he would deal with the Attorney-General's application as to the impounding of documents, and he at once ordered all documents in the court to be impounded.

The Attorney-General then asked that all the papers brought by Mr. Holmes into the court or its precincts—

The Lord Chief Justice said these documents, though in the ambit of the court, were in the same position as a letter in Mr. Holmes's pocket, and could not be called for; Mr. Holmes not having been called as a witness.

The Attorney-General then asked for immediate execution.

The Lord Chief Justice said that application was granted

The Attorney-General then asked for a certificate for a special jury.

The Lord Chief Justice said he would certainly grant that. Then, in regard to Mr. Holmes, he desired to say a few words. Questions had arisen as to an attorney's privilege, as to what he should and should not tell. The privilege claimed and set up did not exist, as far as regarded parties who consulted an attorney in a cause which afterwards turned out to be a fraud or an imposture. There was no privilege to be claimed by a client in such a case, and the working of such a privilege would be the greatest hardship upon an honest man who could be consulted on a commission of a fraud and then held bound to be silent. The attorney's privilege, in the course of this trial, had been held to cover all things, and this doctrine had been acquiesced in; but it was a manifest injustice to place any man in a position in which he could be suspected of having been a party to a fraud. He said this much in reference to what Mr. Holmes might think it his duty to do in this case, and he laid it down distinctly that where an attorney was consulted on what turned out to be a crime or a fraud he could go into a box and tell all he knew. The learned Judge said he would forbear to make any observations upon the case generally, but he could not forbear expressing to the Jury his high sense of the diligence and the punctual attendance they had given to this protracted cause. He thanked them in the name of the country, and he said, in the whole course of his experience he never knew a Jury more capable of dealing with a difficult case, or a case more thoroughly considered; and with regard to the manner in which it had been disposed of he also expressed himself satisfied. With regard to words which had sometimes arisen, he said these could be easily forgiven and soon forgotten, and he hoped no sense of irritation would remain on the mind of any one. There was one other point to which he desired particularly to refer, and that was to express his regret that the Court should have had to adjourn last year without an opportunity of a reply being made on behalf of Mrs. Radcliffe. For his part, he desired to say that Mrs. Radcliffe, by her evidence—and her evidence was abundantly confirmed by the correspondence, documents, and by other evidence—had entirely disproved the statements made against her. (Loud applause, which burst out and continued for some few moments.) The learned Judge then said that closed their proceedings, and he hoped the Jury would be left free from serving again unless they desired.

The Foreman, on behalf of the Jury, thanked the Judge and the counsel for the kind attention given to their suggestions from time to time, and he also expressed the Jury's grateful acknowledgments to the officers of the court for the arrangements made from time to time for their comfort.

The proceedings then terminated.

ARREST OF THE CLAIMANT.

Immediately after the rising of the Court at Westminster Hall, Mr. Superintendent Williamson, the head of the Metropolitan Detective Police force, accompanied by Inspector Clarke and two other officers, went to the Waterloo Hotel, in Jermyn-street, and there arrested the Claimant under the warrant of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. They found him in a sitting-room, which he has occupied there for some time, and he was joined after the arrival of the officers by one of the firm of solicitors by whom his case has been conducted and by a friend—a gentleman of some position. The Superintendent told him that it would be his duty to apprehend him on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury committed in the trial of the suit of "Tichborne v. Lushington," at Westminster, and he read to him the warrant of the Lord Chief Justice—a lengthy document—under which he was committed for trial on that charge at the next Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, and ordered to be detained in the Gaol of Newgate, failing his entering into recognizances to the amount of 10,000*l.* The Claimant, who displayed considerable *nonchalance*, expressed his willingness to accompany the officers, adding that it might cause him some temporary inconvenience, and that it was hardly fair that the case should have been stopped at that juncture. He was then taken into custody. He and the Superintendent went to Newgate in the Claimant's brougham, and the other detectives followed in a cab. There was very little stir either at the hotel or in the neighbourhood, and it was not until the carriage reached Ludgate-hill, where it was stopped by the traffic, that the now well-known form of the Claimant was recognized, and cries were raised of "Sir Roger," "Arthur Orton," and "Wagga-Wagga," causing considerable commotion. By the time the vehicle reached the entrance to the gaol, which it did about 2 o'clock, a goodly crowd had assembled, and as the Claimant and the Superintendent left the carriage a cheer was raised, which the former acknowledged in his accustomed manner. Inside the gaol he was asked his name in the ordinary way, and he replied, "Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne," although upon the warrant he was described as Thomas Castro, in which name he appears on the prison books. He was asked also in the usual form to give up anything he might have upon him, and he at once handed over a quantity of jewelry which he was wearing, including a handsome watch and chain, and snuff-box, all engraved with the Tichborne coat of arms. He also gave up 73*l.* odd in money. He was then taken to one of the cells. The warrant, which is written on many sides of foolscap, upon which the Governor of Newgate (Mr. Jonas) detains him, states, among other things, that "it appears, and does appear to me, the said Lord Chief Justice, that the said plaintiff was guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in his said examination and evidence upon oath, and that there was and is reasonable cause for directing him to be prosecuted," and it empowers the Sheriffs of Middlesex to detain him in the gaol of the county until the next Sessions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, unless previously he enters into his recognizances in 5,000*l.*, and provides sureties for other 5,000*l.*, to appear and surrender at those Sessions, and not to depart the Court without its leave. The Sessions of the Central Criminal Court will commence on Monday, the 8th of April, and between this and then the formal indictment, specifying the various allegations of perjury, upon which the prisoner will be tried will be prepared.

THE ALLEGED LIBELS ON LADY TRAVERS TWISS.

AT Southwark police-court, on Saturday afternoon (March 2), Alexander Chaffers, solicitor, 89, York-road, Lambeth, was again charged before Mr. Benson with libelling Sir Travers Twiss, the Queen's Advocate and Vicar-General, and Lady Twiss, for the purpose of extorting money.

Mr. Poland and Mr. Collins prosecuted, instructed by Messrs. Barnes and Bernard. The defendant, as before, was not represented by counsel; and, at his request, all the witnesses in the case were requested to leave the court.

Lady Twiss was called. Her ladyship, who was allowed a seat near the clerk's table, gave her evidence in a slightly foreign accent. She said—My name is Pharialde Rosalind Twiss. I am a Roman Catholic, and at my confirmation received the name of Marie. I married Sir Travers Twiss on the 29th August, 1862, at the British Legation at Dresden in Saxony. The ceremony was performed by the British chaplain. The sum of £5,000 English money was paid over to Sir Travers Twiss as my marriage portion. My father was Major-General Vaudyseele, of the Polish army. I was brought up and educated by my guardians, M. Pastreuski and his wife, at Brussels. My father left me with them in 1846, when I was six years of age. My father and M. Pastreuski fought together in the Polish wars, and were exiled from Poland. When I left school my father went to the East Indies. M. Pastreuski and his wife then lived at 25, Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels. They had no children. I lived with them two years before I went to school. I was then sent to school at Ecouen, near Madame Zempski. I remained there two years, and while there I was confirmed as Marie. Madame Gelas was my daily governess. She was a widow lady. Her husband had been a manufacturer. I believed she had a little means of her own. About 1856 Madame Gelas began to give lessons at the house of my guardians. She is now dead. She continued to give me lessons up to the beginning of 1859. I also received lessons from M. Desmarets, a professor of music. He is now dead. I had an English maid, Louisa Thomas, at that time. She has been married since, and her name is now Harris. She is here to-day. She entered my service at the end of 1858, and remained until March, 1862. While at Brussels she lived with me at the house of my guardian. I became acquainted with Mrs. Anderson while at Brussels. Her husband is a solicitor, and I knew him also. Mrs Anderson remained at Brussels, while her husband went on a walking tour; and she visited the house of my guardians, and we were friends in common. M. and Madame Bendorme, Madame von Flotow, and others, visited us. In the year 1859, in the month of September, I came to England on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, 63, Hamilton-terrace. I was accompanied by Louisa Thomas, by maid. That was my first visit to England. I did not know Dr. Twiss at that time. While staying at the house of Mr. Anderson I saw the mother of my husband. She then lived at 37, Hamilton-terrace; and I went there to a party, and saw Dr. Twiss there. I knew Mrs. Marsden, his sister, and we went about visiting. After that I returned to Brussels. I had seen Madame Gelas in London; but I stayed ten days with Mrs. Anderson, and a week with Mrs. Twiss. I saw Dr. Twiss from time to time. Madame Gelas came to London to establish herself as governess.

Did she make a proposition to you to come to London and live with her?—Yes; she wished that I should come and stay with her and learn the English language. She was then in lodgings, and complained of its dearness, and intimated her intention of taking a house in South-street. I told her I should consult my guardians on my return to Brussels. I did so, and it was arranged that I should come over and stay with Madame Gelas. At the end of November, 1859, I came over to England with Mr. and Mrs. Pastreuski and my maid, and went to No. 11, South-street, Brompton, and lived with Madame Gelas. Madame Pastreuski and my maid remained in the same house while in London. Arrangements were made with Madame Gelas what I was to pay. I knew a Madame Dennaz, a lady from Brussels; she nursed me through an illness, and arranged that Madame Pastreuski should send her over to live with me. She was the wife of an avocat, an elderly person, and had been present at the Waterloo. I remained at South-street till Easter, 1860, and then returned to Brussels with my maid, and went to my guardians. I don't recollect whether Madame Gelas accompanied me. She did next year. I returned to England in June. Pastreuski and his wife came with me, and we stayed at 11, South-street. I went with them to the Crystal Palace, and met Dr. Twiss there. Pastreuski and his wife remained in London about two weeks, and returned to Brussels alone. In the end of July I went to Brussels, and afterwards to Ostend, with my guardians and my maid. I lodged at Ostend in the Rue de la Chapelle. I returned to London in November with my maid, and went to South-street. In March, 1861, I left London for Brussels, with my maid, and then my father returned from Java. I remained at Brussels through June and July with my maid and Madame Pastreuski, my father and Pastreuski having followed us from Ostend. While in London I dined with Dr. Twiss, at 49, Park-lane. There were present: Dr. Tristram, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, my father, M. and Madame Pastreuski, and Mrs. Twiss. My father and M. and Madame Pastreuski stayed at No. 11, South-street. They left in July, and I returned to Brussels with them. While there my father went to Vienna, and from thence to Java. I went to Blaudenberg, near Bruges, a watering place, with M. and Madame Pastreuski and my maid, and returned to London in November with my maid. Madame Gelas had then removed to 15, Neville terrace, a more compact house than the other. Madame Gelas became very ill, and I remained with her until the 15th February, 1862, when I returned to Brussels. My maid left me shortly afterwards and came to London. She afterwards married Guniaux, a man-servant at Madame Gelas'. He was a Frenchman. While staying at her house I was studying English, and received lessons in singing from Madame Garcia. I was supplied with money by my guardian. I paid Madame Gelas £30 a month, and I was liberally supplied with money for my own use.

Did you know a man named Favre at that time?—Yes; he was a jeweller. I saw him in the house of Madame Gelas, in the month of June, 1861. Madame Gelas is dead now. I knew nothing of him, as he was no friend of mine.

While you were living with Madame Gelas what were you generally called?—I was generally called Mademoiselle Marie.

Did Dr. Twiss visit you at either of these houses?—No. He never paid me a visit, and I don't think he ever called. When I returned to Brussels in 1862, I went to Germany, and in March resided at Gentray, near Dresden, in the house of the Countess Grabski, a friend of Madame Pastreuski, and she left me there. I know Professor Pechel, and he taught me German, with the four daughters of the Countess Kosniwski. I stayed with Madame Gump.

Where were you when Dr. Twiss proposed marriage to you?—At Brussels. That was in 1861. The marriage was to have taken place in January, 1863, but at Dr. Twiss's request it took place on the 29th August, 1862, at Dresden. My father was communicated with, and he consented to the marriage. He died in Java in 1864. Madame Pastreuski died in 1870. Madame Gelas and Dennoys are also dead. After my marriage we came home to my husband's house in Park-lane. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson died in 1865. When we arrived in London I was introduced to my husband's friends and to society. I visited the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Dr. Tristram, Mr. F. H. Dyke, and other families of distinction.

When did you first know the defendant?—In November, 1859. I was living with Madame Gelas, and was taken suddenly ill. Madame Gelas advised me to have my will made to save further trouble about my property. She told me the defendant was her solicitor, and she recommended him to me. His offices were then in Bedford-row. He came to South-street. I was ill in bed, and consulted him about my will in confidence, and he drew it out, and I believe Madame Gelas paid him for it.

When did you see him again?—I was with my husband in the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park. That was in the summer of 1863. I saw the defendant there, and spoke to him, and introduced him to my husband, when he congratulated me on my marriage. We chatted then on friendly terms.

Now attend to me. I am going to ask you some important questions. In 1859 were you living in lodgings at 12, Upper Berkeley-street, Connaught-square?—No; it is false.

Did you ever lodge in that street?—Never.

Is it true that you first made the defendant's acquaintance in Regent-street in 1859?—No.

I have to ask you a very serious question, and one I hardly like to ask a lady. Was there ever any improper intimacy between you and the defendant?—Certainly not (with emphasis.)

Did he ever give you a sovereign as the wages of guilt?—No; oh no. Why ask me that?

Did he ever pass a whole night with you?—No.

Have you ever been at the Argyll Rooms, Holborn Circus, or any of the music-halls about the Haymarket?—No, never.

Were you ever spoken to in any place of amusement about having misconducted yourself in such a manner as to call the attention of the master of the ceremonies?—No, never.

Mr. Benson—Were you ever reprimanded by the master of the ceremonies in any place of amusement?—No, never.

Mr. Poland—Were you ever at Cremorne before your marriage?—No. I went there in the summer of 1865 to a day fête with Captain and Lieutenant Marsden, sons of my husband's sister, and we returned home together to dinner.

Is it true that in 1859 you informed the defendant that you were intimate with Dr. Twiss, and that he agreed to keep you and allow you £5 a week?—No; it is false.

Did you ever give defendant any such information?—No, never.

Is it true that Dr. Twiss kept you as his mistress before your marriage from August, 1859, to March, 1862?—No, never.

Did any improper intimacy take place between you and your husband before marriage?—No.

Previous to your leaving London in 1862 did Dr. Twiss give you four promissory notes of £500 each?—No, nor any other; but these statements you put to me are wholly false.

Did you receive a letter from the defendant in 1864?—Yes; I received one by post, dated "July 23, '43, Bedford-row," stating that he had paid £6 out of pocket for my watch, and demanding £40, which he said was due to him.

Did you receive another letter from him on the 28th July?—Yes; dated from the same office, setting forth that, as I had not thought proper to answer his letter, he should send an account in to Dr. Twiss for £150 due to him.

Did you communicate with your husband on the subject of those letters?—Yes; I handed them to him. Madame Gelas had paid him for my will; I don't know how much.

Had you introduced to him any clients?—Yes, while staying with Madame Gelas. It was M. Herman, my music-master, but Madame Gelas introduced him to the defendant. After consulting my husband about his letters, Dr. Twiss sent me to his office, No. 43, Bedford-row, where I saw the defendant, when he said he had done some business for my maid, Louisa Thomas, who had not paid him, and he would bring an action against me; but he said, if my husband paid him £50, he would give me a receipt in full of all demands.

Did you agree to pay him that sum of money?—I said to him, "If I pay you the £50, you will not bring anything more against me?" He said, "No, I will not." I then paid him £45 down, which I had received from my husband, and promised to send him the other £5, which Dr. Twiss forwarded to him the same day. The defendant then gave me the receipt produced for £50, dated July 29, in discharge of all claims against me. My husband wrote to him afterwards, and received a letter from him dated August 1, 1864, setting forth, "I have no claim against you for business up to this date, or for any friends introduced by you."

Had he visited Dr. Twiss?—He called several times, and on one occasion he dined with us; but after he made the claim for £150 he was never asked to the house again, and he never came.

Did you receive letters from him after that?—Yes. One dated 22nd May, 1865, complaining of my passing him in my carriage and not noticing him. I did not answer it, and he sent another, dated 30th May, making a similar complaint. On the 22nd July he sent another, threatening to let my husband know all about me. I took no notice of that letter also.

Had you any words with defendant when you paid him the £5?—No; all he said was he wanted money.

Mr. Benson—Did he allude to any improper intimacy between you?—No.

Examination continued.—In 1863, May 11, I was presented at her Majesty's Court by Lady Rutherford Alcock. In 1869 I was present at the Drawing Room. After that I received a communication from the Lord Chamberlain, and my husband wrote to him. In April, last year, I was informed that the defendant had made a statutory declaration at Bow-street Police-court, vilifying my character, and that he had sent copies to the Lord Chamberlain and other parties. We communicated with the Lord Chamberlain, and he expressed his satisfaction at the explanation, and I am still entitled to go to Court. I received another letter dated from the York-road, Lambeth, Feb. 12, 1869, setting forth "that he was going into the country to get up evidence to ruin me in my early life and career." I don't know Madame Vandersanne, or Auguste Derho, of Bellingham. I don't know such a place or such people. I know Courtray, as M. Pastreuski lived there.

This ended the examination in chief.

The defendant, before commencing his cross-examination, asked Lady Travers Twiss to sit more round, as he could not hear her distinctly, and he particularly wanted her to hear him. He then interrogated her ladyship as follows:

Were you not born at Courtray?—No; I was not.

Would it not surprise you to hear that you were born there?—I don't know exactly where I was born, but I went to Brussels when I was very young.

Have we not been intimate some years?—No.

Did you not go with me to Courtray in September, 1860, and did we not have a bed-room, No. 15, looking over the Grand Platz?—No, never. How can you say so?

Did we not go to the estaminet at Barrier No. 20?—No.

Did we not dine at the hotel at five P—No, never.

Did not we afterwards call on M. Derho, at the Grand Platz?—No; I don't know M. Derho.

Was not Madame Derho a friend of yours?—No; I don't know her.

Did not M. Derho take you and me to see the Grand Park just outside Courtray?—On the morning of the 11th September, 1860, were we walking about the town of Courtray?—No, never.

And did you not show me the house in which you were born?—No.

Did we not call on Madame Vandersanne at the Vic.?—No, never.

Is not Madame Vandersanne an aunt of yours?—No; I don't know any one of such a name.

After calling on her did we not get into a carriage that came from a farm called La Trinité?—No. Why do you ask such questions? I am a foreigner, and the newspapers won't believe a foreigner, you wicked man.

Mr Poland begged her ladyship to be calm and answer the questions put to her.

Defendant:—Did you not go to the farm at Bellingham?—No.

Does not the farm at Bellingham belong to an uncle of yours?—No.

Did we not go to a concert at Bellingham?—No.

Did we not dine at the hotel at six, and then go to Madame Derho's and play écarté?—No, no. I don't know the people.

On Wednesday, the 12th of September, 1860, were we not walking about Courtray?—No.

When there were flags and standards erected for the reception of the King, who arrived two days afterwards?—No.

On that day did we not dine at the hotel with M. Derho at half-past twelve?—No. I say again I don't know M. Derho.

After dinner did we not go to the Grand Park with M. Derho, and have coffee?—No.

Did we not go to the hotel at Courtray and obtain an official certificate of your birth?—No.

Did we not afterwards go by railway to Ghent and stop at the Royal Hotel there?—No. I never was at Ghent but once in my life, and that was when I went to Ostend in 1860. My guardian and English maid were with me there, and we only remained then a few hours.

Did we not sleep in No. 41 bed-room at the Hotel Royal, on the Plate, second floor, on the 12th September, 1860?—No, you wicked man. You have ruined all your family yourself, and now you seek to ruin me.

It now being past five o'clock, and the magistrate having the other business to dispose of, he interrupted the defendant, and asked him if his cross-examination was likely to last much longer?

Defendant replied that he had hardly commenced his cross-examination; it would last some hours yet, as he had some very important questions to ask Lady Twiss.

Mr. Benson told him he had no wish to interfere with him in conducting his case, but he could not allow him to proceed any further that day. He should therefore adjourn the case.

The defendant, who was not prepared with bail, was then removed to Horsemonger-lane Gaol.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

ON March 5, before Lord Penzance, in chambers, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (with him Mr. Inderwick) applied upon summons on behalf of Sir Charles Mordaunt for the court to grant an order that Lady Mordaunt might now be examined as to her insanity or otherwise by an independent medical gentleman.

Serjeant Ballantine observed that his application was principally that his lordship would suggest some course that might be adopted in order that Sir Charles could prosecute his suit.

Mr. Inderwick remarked that the real question was whether the petitioner could go on in this court. An order had been made that so long as Lady Mordaunt continued insane she could not be called upon to answer the charges that had been made against her, and the question now was whether she was permanently insane.

Lord Penzance—If his wife is permanently insane, Sir Charles, by the decision of the full court, is debarred from proceeding.

Serjeant Ballantine—What we want is that some suggestion might be thrown out to enable us to appeal to the House of Lords. At present we have no affidavit, but there is one of Dr. Tuke's, who states that the respondent, although he was not convinced she was permanently insane, yet, at the present time, or at least a short time since, when he examined her, she could not distinguish right from wrong.

Lord Penzance asked what order was made in the case.

Mr. Inderwick replied that the proceedings were to be stayed, with leave to apply again when it was shown that Lady Mordaunt had recovered from her insanity.

Lord Penzance read the order, and said—But you cannot now affirm that she has obtained her mental capacity.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—What we ask is that you will rescind the order already existing.

Mr. R. Searle (for the guardians of Lady Mordaunt) observed that if any order was made upon the summons, he should ask that two medical gentlemen should be appointed. He desired, however, that the matter should stand over for a few days.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he did not object to that course being adopted under the circumstances.

Lord Penzance—But neither one of you has shown that she has recovered. It appears she is not yet restored.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—We want to raise the question whether a person being permanently insane can be proceeded against under such circumstances as have arisen in this case.

Mr. Inderwick—We know we cannot appeal unless the petition is dismissed.

Lord Penzance suggested that the matter should stand over for a week; and, after one or two further remarks, the matter was adjourned.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

MARCH 9.

VOLUNTEER WORK FOR APRIL.—To review the March Fast.

THE NEW CURATE.

Orthodox Elderly Spinster.—"What a *heavenly* Sermon, Maria! There, if you'd have only shut your eyes, I declare you Might have thought it was a Bishop!!!"

"THE HARP IN THE AIR."

Irish Gentleman (who has vainly endeavoured to execute a